The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2392. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

ATTEMPT OF THE AUSTRIANS TO PASS THE PO.

ACTION AT FRASSINETTO.

CANNONADING AT VALENZA.

Rumored Retreat of the Austrian Army.

Latest Details from the Theatre of War.

Rumored French Armaments upon the Rhine.

The Passes of the Alps Obstructed by Snow.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The English Militia to be Called Out.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, May 19.

The Express, with the Canada's news, reached here at [illegible] o'clock this morning.

The R. M. steamship Canada left Liverpool at noon of Saturday, the 7th inst., and arrived at Halifax at about 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship City of Baltimore, to sail from Liverpool on the 11th, would call the following day at Queenstown for dispatches and first-cabin passengers, and the other steamers of this line will probably follow the same course.

The very latest news by the Canada, embracing the death of Humboldt and the changes in the French Ministry, were published yesterday, having been received via Cape Race.

THE WAR.

Intelligence of a battle was hourly expected, but no action of importance had yet occurred.

The Austrians had crossed the Po near Cambio, and advanced toward Sale.

They also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Frassinetto on the 3d of May. The Sardinian account of the latter effort says the cannonade lasted fifteen hours. It recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had but few wounded, while the Austrians suffered severely.

The Austrians on the 6th commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenza, without much effect.

An official bulletin, issued at Turin on the 6th, says the Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied [illegible], having their vanguard at [illegible]. They withdrew last night from [illegible]. Yesterday they burnt eleven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia, at Piacenza. They have also ordered the demolition of the houses erected upon the fortifications.

A Hamburg telegram says that England has given official notification that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that Victoria [illegible] would not go a step further than he assured her some months back.

The Daily News looks for the first battle at Novi.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps, in consequence of the passes being blocked with snow. Those who had crossed suffered terribly.

It is reported that Prince NAPOLEON will command a corps of 25,000 men on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Turin correspondent of the Daily News asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to five hundred thousand, as the Emperor fears that Germany will not remain quiet.

The same correspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor quits Paris he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe, espousing the cause of the nationalities.

The Moniteur states that Austrian vessels in French ports, or those entering them in ignorance of the war, are to have a delay of six weeks; and, also, that the Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and the French colonies so long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

Steamers were being chartered at Havre to convey stores and troops from Marseilles to Genoa.

The Austrian Ambassador, before leaving Paris, confided the protection of the Austrian subjects in France to the Dutch Ambassador.

It was reported that the French Government was endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and that they had promised, on their side, not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be circumscribed to Italy.

The tardiness of the Austrians in making the attack excited much surprise, and was variously speculated upon. The London Times thinks they have thrown away the opportunity which they at first possessed. The inaction is probably caused by the artificial inundations made by Sardinia, aided by heavy rains, which obliged the troops, in some places, to recross the [illegible].

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command with Gen. Hess. The latter, it is reported, [illegible] plan of attack.

A letter from Genoa says that all the Austrian vessels there have been seized by the Sardinians.

Within a fortnight it was expected that the French army in Sardinia would be 100,000 strong.

The admission of Austrians into French territory has been allowed only on special authorization.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says it was whispered that immediately after the Emperor's departure, Paris will be placed under martial law.

The new French loan of five hundred million francs is to be contracted by national subscription. It is to be a three per cent. loan issued at 60f. 50c., or four and a half per cent. issued at 90.

The embodiment of the contingent of 1859 has been demanded.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter, attacking the crimes of Piedmont and the [illegible] of NAPOLEON, and the opinion is expressed that war is not the greatest of evils, but is often a glorious work accomplished in the service of equity.

A counter-revolution by the troops had taken place in Parma, in favor of the Ducal Government.

The reigning Duchess had reëntered Parma.

The French subjects in Austria had been placed under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians, who were gathering on the Austrian frontier.

The citizens of Milan had been ordered to deliver up all the arms in their possession.

General [illegible] had been intrusted with the defence of [illegible] and the [illegible] coast, at the request of the Sardinian Government.

[There is evidently a mistake here; as Sardinia could hardly intrust herself in the defence of Austrian Territory, nor Austria yield to the instances of Sardinia in that or any other particular. It may be that General WIMPFEN, of the French army, is meant, not General WIMPFEN, of the Austrians, and that the attack upon, not the defence of Trieste and Illyria is referred to.—ED. TIMES.]

The Russian Consul, at Venice, had undertaken the protection of Sardinian subjects.

The King of Sardinia had issued a decree giving forced currency to the notes of the National Bank.

The Turin Bank is moreover authorized to issue additional notes to the amount of six million francs and in return [illegible] engages to lend the Government thirty million francs at two per cent. per annum. The rate of discount is not [illegible] to be advanced without the consent of the Minister of Finance.

ARNSTEIN and ESKELES is the name of the banking house failed at Vienna.

Money was so scarce at Vienna that discount on first-rate paper had advanced to ten and twelve per cent.

THE LATEST.

VIENNA, Friday, May 6.

An official bulletin from General GYULAI reports that on Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and Frassinetto. Our side had twenty wounded. Near Cornale we have thrown a bridge over the Po, have crossed it, and fortified the head of the bridge. Yesterday on the railroad near Verona, a train filled with troops came in collision with some ammunition wagons, and some exploded. Twenty-three men were killed and one hundred and twenty-four wounded.

LONDON, Saturday.

The papers this morning contain nothing important from Italy. At the latest dates the Austrians appeared to be retreating, but nothing was known of the object of their manœuvres.

Mr. H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY is to accompany the head-quarters of the Austrian army as British Commissioner, and Colonel CANNON will accompany the Sardinian army in a similar capacity.

ROME, Thursday, May 5.

Rome is most tranquil. The French troops are not to leave. 8,000 Austrians have arrived at Ancona since the 26th, with provisions for six months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the election at Limerick, rioting became so serious that the military had to fire on the mob, and two persons were killed and four wounded.

The race for the Chester Cup was won by Leamington. Mr. TEN BROECK's Prioress came in fourth. Thirty-three horses ran.

Dr. LARDNER is dead.

The Prince of Wales had embarked at Civita Vecchia on board a British man-of-war for Gibraltar.

The Duke of LEEDS (not Lewes) is dead. He was married to Miss CATON, of Maryland.

It was said that Count PERSIGNY would certainly be the French Ambassador to London.

It was reported in military circles that the Ministers intend to call out the whole militia, and to add fifty new battalions to the line.

Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, reached London on Friday, and had a protracted interview with Lord MALMESBURY.

There was considerable animation in the English Naval Department. Additional vessels were being placed in commission, and recruiting was actively going on.

The London Times, continues to assert its belief, in an alliance between France and Russia, and argues that Russia would not have gone so far as she has without a previous understanding with France.

Some of the verdicts in the Coroner's inquests on the bodies from the wreck of the Pomona censure the navigation which took the ship so much out of her course, and condemn the portion of the crew which deserted the passengers and took possession of a boat, and call for an Admiralty inquiry into the facts of the case.

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE has failed in his mission to the Pope of Rome on behalf of the child MORTARA.

On the 6th, says the Daily News' City article, the funds advanced, closing with more firmness than has been shown for some days. The settlement was completed with only one trifling failure. The Stock Exchange may be said to have fairly emerged from the panic. In the discount department of the Bank of England on Friday the business was of an ordinary character, the pressure having subsided. In the open market the demand is very active, and only the best bills, having a month to run, are taken at 4½ per cent.; for two months the terms are 5, and for three months 5½ per cent. Gold continues to be withdrawn and purchased for the Continent. The fall in the Continental exchanges is checked.

The payment on the India loan was promptly met, notwithstanding the heavy discount quoted for the loan. Out of nearly a million due on Friday, the default was only £34,000.

The Times' City article of last evening says: "The Stock market has been comparatively steady to-day, and, although speculative securities of all kinds remain without recovery, there has been a better tone in every department of business. Investments continue to be made by the public, and at one moment 90¾ was paid for stock. The Money market was without excitement."

There was a tendency to reaction in the Corn market on Friday, and sales of Wheat could not have been pressed except at a decline of 3s.@4s. from Monday's rates.

LORD, BEELEY & Co., of London, in the Australian trade, have suspended. Their liabilities are £100,000.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse had been about 1 per cent., which closed quiet on Friday, at 60f. 90c. for the three per cents.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Foreign Minister has made a statement of political affairs. He said that Prussia was, without deviation, pursuing the object of watching over the safety of Germany, and looking to the security of national interests, and the maintenance of power in Europe, and with these objects in view, the army was ready to march.

The Finance Minister then moved a temporary addition for one year of four million thalers to the income tax, the class tax, and the taxes on meat and corn—the addition to be further increased twenty-five per cent. in case the mobilization of the army becomes necessary.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rates of discount to 5 per cent.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of St. Petersburgh contains the following: "We are authorized to declare, in the most positive manner, that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, between Russia and any other Power whatsoever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military arrangements on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide, by the means of political prudence, for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present juncture entire liberty of action, and we need hardly add he is animated by the sentiment of preserving the dignity of his crown, and the interests of the country."

TURKEY.

The Times Vienna correspondent says: "We are on the eve of a rising in European Turkey. The political agitation in the southern provinces was exceedingly great. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla, and OMAR PACHA was coming rapidly from Bagdad. The writer thinks the Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one, and that in all probability the days of the Mussulmen in Europe are numbered."

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of April 11, reached London on the 7th inst., too late for the American letters to come by the Canada. The news had been anticipated by the telegraph.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dates from Montevideo to April 2, and Rio Janeiro April 9, had reached England. Freights had slightly declined. Coffee at Rio was quoted 6$500@7$000 reis for superior; 5$500 for firsts, and 4$000@5$000 for seconds. A sudden demand for hides for the United States had set in, and the market was nearly cleared. Imports were dull.

THE SARDINIAN PLAN AND MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, April 26.

We are not quite so certain as you appear to be in England that the Austrians will get to Turin this time. The three days allowed by the summons will terminate only this evening, and we are in hopes that the French have been making good use of them to bring up their forces. If we were to credit the reports current to-day, some considerable bodies are already within the Sardinian country and others close upon their heels, but we have no positive intelligence on this point, and, if the Government has, it keeps it to itself as yet. It is not impossible that such reports may be encouraged, in order to keep up the hearts of the population, which seem in high spirits and confident enough. Meanwhile, nothing has been neglected to impede the progress of the enemy after he shall have crossed the frontier. The country, as I have already told you, has been laid under water in a considerable district, by means of the irrigation canal. In the Lomellina are extensive rice-grounds, which it is customary to flood at certain seasons, and for that purpose the land is intersected by many small watercourses. It will be hardly possible for an army to make its way across the country, and measures have been taken to render the roads at least temporarily impracticable. Cuttings have been made in them, bridges have been broken down, trees have been felled and placed as impediments across the highways. It is hoped that it will take the Austrians a good two days to reach the most advanced line on which the Piedmontese will await them. This line, there seems very little doubt, commences on our left with the River Dora Baltea, along the banks of which fortifications have been thrown up by Colonel (now General) MENABREA. Passing in front of Chivasso, the defences of which, since demolished, offered some resistance to the French in 1798, and following the course of the Po, into which the Dora flows at a little distance from Chivasso, the Sardinian line of defence takes in Verrua, a strong fortress formerly, and still a very strong position. It is thither that has been sent GARIBALDI's legion, which passed close to Turin yesterday evening, but did not enter the town, having been sent round from one station to the other by the connecting rail, much to the disappointment of a crowd of persons who waited a full hour to receive them. From Verrua we come to Casale, between which place and Alessandria there is a defensible line of hills, among which the Austrians will probably not think it desirable to seek a passage. In short, hopes seem to be entertained of delaying the enemy until French reinforcements arrive. The left appears to be the weakest part of the position. The Dora is a small stream, and is not likely to have a great deal of water in it, considering how much is drawn off by the irrigating canals, and how very little rain we have had this year. If a passage were forced there, as it appears likely that it would be, Turin, an open city on the left bank of the Po, could be defended only by a battle in the plain, and would therefore, doubtless, be abandoned. On the other flank, the Austrians, by marching up a strong force from the Duchy of Parma, might pass on the left of Alessandria, but such a movement, if pushed far, would expose them to be cut off by the French coming up from Genoa, while Alessandria would menace their right flank. Without, however, entering into detail as to the probable course of the campaign at its opening, concerning which I could offer but conjectures, I may say that the events of the next ten days must depend in great measure on the rapidity with which the French can reach the scene of action in sufficient strength to prove an important support to their allies. There are, doubtless, plenty of spies both here and in France, and the Austrians may be supposed to be well informed of the positions of the French troops, and of the time they will require to arrive. This is all the question; it is a race between the French and Austrians. If the latter consider that they have time sufficient, and do not find their progress too seriously retarded by the impediments I have mentioned, they are likely enough to make a dash forward, with the view of crushing the Piedmontese before the French can get to their assistance, and perhaps of reaching Turin. Common prudence, however, would seem to forbid their attempting this, unless they saw their retreat secured. With the French pouring in, as they soon will be, over the Alps, and by way of Genoa, the operation would be a nice one, and might prove highly critical. Should they not think fit to attempt it, they would perhaps retire from the Ticino, on which they have now collected a very large force, in the direction of their fortresses. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly said that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was determined to leave no part of his territory open to the invader without a previous contest, and it is the belief of many that he has long had an earnest desire to make a point into Piedmont, and give a sharp lesson to his diminutive but plucky neighbor, before the arrival of a large French army should compel him to restrict himself to a more cautious system of warfare. A very few days are likely to clear up so many doubts that [illegible] with further speculations.

The Italian Question.

From the New-York L'Eco d'Italia.

ADDRESS OF THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK TO THE ITALIAN RESIDENTS IN AMERICA.

Italy is rising once more to assert her independence. The national cause represented by the State of Sardinia, supported by the sympathy of all civilized people, and aided by France, ever the avant guard of European civilization, awakes to new life. In this crisis it is the duty of all Italians to unite in strengthening the valor of the Sardinian army, the hope and support of national independence.

The soldier, called to defend the rights of his country, is often obliged to leave his family without the means of subsistence, which they had received from the labor of his hands; and the image of his aged parents, his wife and children exposed to all the horrors of war, accompanies him to the field of battle, and presents itself, like a spectre, to his imagination, chilling his enthusiasm and restraining his valor.

It is manifestly the duty of all Italians, who are prevented by circumstances from taking an active part in the war, to aid those poor families, and to assure the soldier that his fellow-citizens will watch with fraternal care over the well-being of his dear ones.

To this end, a Central Committee, under the control of the Sardinian Government, has been organized at Turin, with local Committees in the Provinces, composed of distinguished members of the Parliament, Magistracy and Army, to raise funds for the support of the poor families of the Italian soldiers fighting for the independence of our country.

In connection with the Central Committee of Turin, a committee of Italians has been organized in this City to raise funds for the same object. The contributions will be received by the treasurer of the committee, OTTAVIO FABBRICOTTI, Esq., No. 24 Beaver-street, who will give a receipt to each contributor. The name (unless anonymous) and the amount of each contribution will be published in the Eco D'Italia, of New-York, and in the principal papers of Turin.

The funds will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Central Committee of Turin, and his receipt, authenticated by the Sardinian authorities, will be published in the principal papers of New-York City.

Italians in America! The Committee of New-York, in laying before you the object of their organization, feel confident of your cordial co-operation in the political and philanthropic duty of aiding the poor soldier in the care of his destitute family, while he goes to fight and to die, not only for you and for yours, but also for the great cause of human liberty.

They call upon all true sons of Italy to lay aside the distinctions of party and to unite with their brothers at home, in the work of expelling once more from our beloved country her hereditary enemy. Give according to your means, and the offering, be it ever so small, will be consecrated by the holy sentiment that prompts it.

Promote the subscription among your friends and the friends of Italy. Tell them that she, the ancient mother of civilization, implores their aid. Tell the people of America that, as they once struggled for her political existence, your country now struggles for hers. None will refuse the tribute of his sympathy for our cause.

V. BOTTA, President.

O. FABBRICOTTI, Treasurer.

G. ALBINOLA, GUGLIELMO GAJANI,
[illegible], F. PASTACALDI,
E. P. FABBRI, V. SQUARZA.

New-York, May 18.

What is Wanted of Italians in America.

The Eco d'Italia publishes the following letter from Count CAVOUR to its editor, Mr. SECCHI DE CASALI:

TURIN, Feb. 14, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the letter addressed to me from New-York, the 20th of January last, and I hasten to express my appreciation of the sentiments therein expressed, so honorable to yourself and our countrymen resident in the United States.

Certainly the offer made by the Italian emigrants there, to enter the ranks of the Sardinian army in case of war between Piedmont and Austria, proves a generous disposition, and cannot but be gratifying to the Government to which such a noble offer is made. But it is well that you should know, and inform the Italians in America, that even in case of such eventualities as above alluded to, the Government is not in need of the elements whence to form good soldiers and officers for the ranks of the Sardinian army. These elements are already superabundant in Piedmont. What is really needed is not so much military assistance as money. While grateful, therefore, for this offer, and fully appreciating the sentiments that inspired it, the Sardinian Government does not consider it expedient that it should be accepted, there being, as above stated, already here a superabundance of military element.

I believe that the greater part of our countrymen now in America can as effectually serve the Italian cause by remaining in the United States, and using their influence in favor of our efforts, as by returning to Italy.

Receive, then, the assurances of my high consideration.

C. CAVOUR.

From the Bahamas.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL—MARINE MOVEMENTS.

By the arrival of the Nornak, we have Nassau, N. P., files to the 11th inst.

The following is all the news in them:

The schooner A. J. Ingersoll, of Camden, N. J., from New-York for Mobile, was totally wrecked May 4, on Russell's Island Reef, north end of Eleuthera. Cargo partly saved in a damaged state.

Bark R. D. Walker, Capt. RAMES, from Boston, arrived at Nassau 3d inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval—The President Going to North Carolina—Purchase of Clippers in Baltimore for the French Government—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Captain HULL, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. Her officers and men will be paid off immediately, and the vessel will go into ordinary.

In March last the TIMES announced the intention of President BUCHANAN to be present at the Commencement of Chapel Hill College. His formal acceptance of the invitation is published this afternoon. He will be accompanied by a portion of the Cabinet.

The following is the President's letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your very kind invitation on the part of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to visit Chapel Hill at the annual Commencement in June next. It affords me pleasure to say that I cordially and gratefully accept this invitation. I have long desired to visit "the old North State," and become better acquainted with a people for whom I have ever entertained the highest respect and esteem. The occasion being literary, and not political, is just such an one as I should myself have selected.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Viscount DE TREILLARD, French Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, is absent in Baltimore, making a contract, I understand, for the purchase of several clipper-ships of large class, for his Government.

W. D. PHILLIPS, a lawyer from Iowa, and late a Clerk in the General Land-office, is now in jail here to answer an indictment for forgery. He admits that he used Senator DOUGLAS' frank without his knowledge or consent.

The Knights Templars, from Boston, will return to this City to-morrow, en route for home. They will stop at Mount Vernon on the trip up the Potomac.

Mr. WESTERVELT and others, who sold steamers to the Government, are now crowding the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who makes it convenient to be absent as much as possible.

Mr. APPLETON has no idea of resigning. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

The first installment, $100,000, of the debt, as ascertained and adjusted in the Treaty recently concluded by Minister REED with the Chinese Government, and due by it to certain American citizens, has already been received.

The Administration has recently received such evidences of the good faith of Great Britain as to satisfy it in the belief that she is sincerely disposed to fulfill all her engagements with this country in regard to Central American questions.

Just previous to Count SARTIGES leaving Washington recently, he openly said in a conversation with two well-known gentlemen of the State of New-York, that if there should be an European war, he believed it would not be without embarrassment to our commercial relations, for the right of search would be reasserted and enforced. This remark was made with emphasis. The respectability of the party from whom this information was derived leaves no doubt of its truth.

Lieutenant BARRY has been ordered to the sloop-of-war John Adams in place of VANALSTINE, resigned.

The President has formally accepted an invitation of the Trustees of the University in North Carolina to visit Chapel Hill at the annual commencement in June. It is expected that the Secretary of the Interior and other friends will accompany him.

The Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—LIST OF THE INJURED.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 19.

The following is a correct list of the sufferers by the accident which occurred yesterday on the New-York Central Railroad:

At the Globe Hotel—Mr. SLOSSON, of Carleton, (Canada,) very badly hurt; his head is severely cut, he is otherwise injured. He can hardly survive.

THOMAS WILSON, of Rochester, has a cut on the head full two inches long, and is badly bruised besides.

G. KIMBALL, of Chicago; head, arms and breast badly bruised.

Mrs. G. KIMBALL has a bad bruise on the head.

RACHAEL FOSMAN, of New-Orleans; face cut and bruised.

Mrs. MATILDA BROWN, of New-Orleans; head severely cut, and face and legs badly bruised.

Mr. BROWN, husband of the above, slightly bruised.

J. HOLMES, of Millersburgh, Ohio, slightly bruised.

MARIA SLOSSON, of Piqua, Ohio; head and neck cut and bruised.

JOS. BARR, of Hamilton, C. W., collar bone fractured and head bruised.

H. D. KELLOGG, of Bridgewater, N. Y., temple wounded, and arm and ankle bruised.

OTTO REIDENBERG, of Toledo, Ohio, head cut, side bruised and three fingers cut.

JOHN CLARK, of Covington, Ohio, hip badly bruised.

At the St. Charles Hotel—SARAH BROWN, of Oswego, bruises on the face and left breast—not considered dangerous.

Miss ADELIA HEWITT, who was returning from Piqua, Ohio, to her residence in Montreal—bruised on the head, but not considered dangerously hurt.

JAS. N. HUTCHINS, of Fayetteville, N. Y., bruises on head and limbs.

JOHANN ETZEL, of No. 182 Mulberry-street, New-York, injured about the head and limbs, but not seriously.

PAULINE DEVERER, of New-York, severe bruises on the left arm.

At Syracuse House—JNO. MCCOY and wife, of Matteson, (Ill.,) badly hurt.

Mrs. RODGERS and child, of Potosi, (Wis.) Mrs. R. is dangerously injured, and the child slightly hurt.

SAMUEL BIRDSALL, a blind man, of Huron, (Ohio,) injuries slight.

GIFFORD, conductor, killed.

Messrs. KIMBALL, SLOSSON and BARR—whose injuries were deemed most severe, and for whom a good deal of anxiety was felt—are all comfortable, and believed to be out of danger.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assemblies.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT INDIANAPOLIS—NEW SCHOOL AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Thursday, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Old School) convened this morning. In the absence of Dr. SCOTT, of California, the last Moderator, Dr. RICE, of Chicago, by appointment, presided, and delivered the opening sermon. Three hundred and twelve delegates are already present from every part of the country. There are also some Missionaries from Asia and Africa present. The Rev. [illegible], of Kentucky, was elected Moderator by acclamation. The Rev. Mr. MARR, of New-York, was elected temporary Clerk.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the New School, commenced its sessions this morning.

One hundred and seventy-five delegates are in attendance. The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, delivered the opening sermon on the office and work of a Bishop. The Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and Revs. CHAS. P. BUSH, of Illinois, and H. B. MILLS, of New-York, temporary Clerks. Pittsburgh was selected as the next place of meeting.

Governor Banks' Judicial Nominations.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 19.

Governor BANKS' nominations for Judges of the new Superior Court were confirmed by the Executive Council to-day. Their names were published last week.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society.

NEWARK, Thursday, May 19.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held in this city today. Among the business transacted was the presentation to the Society of the suit of uniform worn in battle by Commodore LAWRENCE.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 19.

The steamship Detroit, to run on Lake Michigan, in connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, was successfully launched this afternoon from the yard of BIDWELL & BANTA. The Milwaukee, her sister boat, will be launched in a few weeks.

Italian Opera at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 19.

The Opera opened to-night with the performance of "Martha." The Boston Theatre was crowded. Mr. FORMES, LABOCETTA, Miss PHILLIPS and other artists were enthusiastically welcomed.

Smith O'Brien in Albany, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 19.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived here this afternoon and was received by Mayor PERRY and the Military at 7½ o'clock. He was formally welcomed by Mr. LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General, in an appropriate speech, to which Mr. O'BRIEN replied at length. A large concourse of people were present.

Gov. MORGAN left the town to-day.

The New-York Light Guard.

READING, Penn., Thursday, May 19.

The Light Guard of New-York, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, have passed here en route for Reading, via the East Pennsylvania Railroad. They will reach Reading about 6 P. M. They were received here by a salute of thirteen guns.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Interesting From Barbados.

Serious and Alarming Panic Throughout the Island—Fears of a Negro Insurrection—Military Preparations—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

The most intense excitement, amounting to a panic, has prevailed in this island during the past week. It originated in a report that a conspiracy existed among the black population to rise in rebellion and massacre the white inhabitants. The day appointed for the outbreak was Easter Sunday, the 24th inst.—the day upon which, just forty-three years ago, the slaves of Barbados rose in rebellion and committed most dreadful havoc.

I have been unable to discover who started this report. That it was false from beginning to end I am fully convinced; but it is difficult to divine a motive for the circulation of so malicious and dangerous a story. In the first place the Barbadian negroes have nothing to fight for; in the next, they know perfectly well that they have not the faintest chance of getting by force what they cannot obtain by fair, legitimate means. It is true that, compared with the white population, they number twelve to one; but there are five hundred white troops in garrison, two companies of artillery, half a dozen ships-of-war within hail, two thousand white inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and a large force of seamen, which, in the event of any such calamity as the one hinted at, could be taken from the ships in the bay. When I further state that every white man in the island possesses a fire-arm of some kind or another, and that among the 130,000 blacks and mulattoes half-a-dozen muskets, of most antiquated fashion, might possibly be scraped together, I need give no other illustration of the absurdity of this rumor. If anything like an insurrection was attempted here, it would end, not in a massacre of whites, but of blacks, and that they know full well.

But a panic is a singular thing, and accident seems to have lent the one in question every possible aid. There is a Black or Zouave corps stationed here—the Third West India Regiment. Originally composed of Africans from the Cape, it has been extensively recruited in the West Indies, and the Barbadians who joined it have latterly evinced a mutinous spirit. How far the mutiny has extended I cannot say, for the military authorities keep very quiet on the subject. Last Monday week the report was circulated that the whole regiment was on the eve of deserting with their arms. I believe twelve men actually did so. Two were discovered drilling a body of peasants and laborers. This was more than enough. Our fate was inevitably sealed, and the scenes of India were about to be repeated in Barbados.

There are quite as many fools in this island as there are anywhere else. During the whole of last week bullets were being manufactured by the thousands; old swords were sharpened; revolvers were purchased at $50; rifles and muskets were brought out of armories, and all the males of the white population armed themselves with the greatest ostentation. The poor negroes watched these preparations, scarcely understanding what they meant. They merely gaped and displayed their teeth.

By Saturday night, Easter-Eve, the panic was at its height. No one could be seen in the streets of Bridgetown after dusk; but, within doors, every man sat in trepidation, with his finger on the trigger of a revolver. About 9 o'clock P. M., a red glare was seen in the north, and a fire reported in that direction. People then might be seen peering cautiously from their windows, and hastily retreating lest they should be potted with a chance shot. I never spent such a delightfully quiet night in my life. The sound of a human voice could not be heard in the length or breadth of Bridgetown.

But the fire had some significance, for it was undoubtedly the act of incendiarism. The manager of the estate was obnoxious to some of his tenantry, and —a very frequent crime in these islands—they took their revenge by burning down twenty-five acres of cane—a loss to the proprietor, who is absent, of some three or four thousand dollars. Another incendiary fire occurred on the following night, in a different direction. I took the trouble to go out to the country, and learn for myself whether there was any excitement among the people; but I found them as quiet as any black sheep could be. The two incendiary fires, occurring at the time they did, may be thought a curious coincidence; but the crimes were committed through motives of private vengeance. There is not an idea among the people of a general insurrection.

Public opinion, or I should say public alarm, compelled the authorities to adopt measures of precaution. The police were on the alert. The regiment at the garrison was divided into detachments, each being ready to march to a given point in the event of a given signal. Cannon were brought out, and would have been used unsparingly if occasion had required. But we slept securely in our beds, free from all attacks except those of bugs and musquitoes. The negroes are beginning to talk about the panic now that it is over; and, seeing how scared the white population were at an imaginary insurrection, they may one of these days be prevailed upon by designing men to commence a real one. They have their demagogues—chiefly mulattoes—whose hostility to the white race cannot be concealed. This hostility seems to me to increase with the spread of general intelligence, but it is only after he has been educated, and has grown rich and independent, that the half-caste of Barbados feels, in its full force, the impassable gulf, deep as that of Slavery itself, which lies between himself and the dominant race. Not among the F. F. V.'s of the most aristocratic State in the Union is the line of demarcation more rigidly drawn than it is here. Though a man be rich, intellectual, polished, refined—though he possess the Anglo Saxon form and features in their highest perfection, yet the taint of African blood, be it ever so imperceptible to the uninitiated, will be detected by Barbadians, and will be sufficient to exclude some unfortunate creature from white society. The large number of half-castes in this island—the production of the illicit intercourse of the two races—are an intelligent, active and energetic portion of the population—nourishing political aspirations which will never be gratified, and yearning after a social status which will never be allowed. This class may one day give trouble in Barbados. They may make the residence of white people in the island extremely uncomfortable. They might possibly have sufficient influence over the thriftless, [illegible] unreasoning blacks to rouse their passions and prejudices, and force them into some overt act of rebellion. But I think they have too much common sense and common prudence to attempt a crime which would be as certainly followed by instant and terrible punishment as that the sun shines at noon-day.

Of the blacks themselves, I can only say that I never saw a happier or more contented peasantry. We need go no further than the neighboring islands of Granada and St. Vincent to find their peaceable character fully demonstrated. In none of the [illegible] belonging to these islands is there a solitary soldier. The white population is exceedingly small and totally unable to protect itself; and yet there is not a single instance on record since the day of Emancipation of anything like a popular tumult. In Barbados, where caste distinctions are so rigidly kept up, a feeling that may almost be called hostile exists between the white and the mulatto races. Settled exclusively by English, Barbados is to this day most violently English, and, being in an isolated position, she has accumulated within her little cold more English prejudices than I ever found within an equal superficial area. It is only within the last few years that a law passed two hundred years ago was erased from the Barbadian statute-book, prohibiting "the landing of Irish persons" on this sacred coast.

I do not wonder, therefore, at the late panic, which, though I have made light of it, was serious and alarming—exciting business, except that for the sale of powder and fire arms—causing [illegible] the trust, and causing, perhaps, [illegible] free of which I have spoken. But I think the report was excessively [illegible] the [illegible] than in the imagination of old women. The only people who, perhaps, have any occasion for fear are American residents, against whom the negroes entertain most ridiculous prejudices. I regret to say that these prejudices are encouraged by persons who know better than to believe themselves what they state to be true.

I have dates from Demerara to the 19th inst. No news. Of a ship-load of Coolies recently arrived there, twenty per cent. had died of dropsy during the passage: a splendid opportunity for Lord BROUGHAM in his next Parliamentary speech against the Coolie immigration system.

The health of this island is extremely good. Weather, one more, heavenly. Shipped to date, 18,000 hogsheads of this year's crop.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the way, why are your proof-readers so fond of the letter e? They cram it into Barbados whenever they can. I must appeal to you to have the word spelt right. The "Bims," as they style themselves, or the "Bloody Bims," as they are elegantly spoken of by the envious inhabitants of other isles, call their home Barbados; the newspapers spell it Barbados, and the Right Rev., the Lord Bishop, signs himself TOM BARBADOS. Don't let the world fancy that your correspondent flies in the face of public opinion, the Press and the Church. The word, in fact comes from the Portuguese Los Barbados, (the Bearded,) alluding to the streamers, resembling beards, that hung from the trees found upon the island by its discoverers.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots his Wife, and then Kills Himself.

A horrible murder was perpetrated at noon yesterday in the tenant house, No. 236 William-street, adjoining LOUIS GROS' lager-bier saloon. A Prussian, named OSTENBERG, shot his wife, and then followed up the murder by committing suicide.

The history of the case is as follows: About four years since OSTENBERG came to this country, leaving a wife and two children behind him, and bringing with him the woman whom he has killed. He settled upon a small plantation near New-Orleans, where he remained until last November. During this time he had two children, both of whom are now dead. The first wife, ascertaining where OSTENBERG was, followed him, bringing both children with her. Their meeting revealed to the woman, now deceased, the fact that the man with whom she had been living as husband was previously married. OSTENBERG persuaded her to remain with him, and selling his property came to New-York with her. On arriving in this City he set up a grocery store in the upper part of the City. Quarrels were continually arising between them, and it is said that OSTENBERG frequently threatened to kill her. In March she left him and went to live with her father and mother at the house where the murder was perpetrated. OSTENBERG has occasionally been to the house insisting that she should again live with him. During these interviews his conduct was often exceedingly violent. Meantime, his business became involved, and he was obliged to sell out his grocery. About noon the woman left her room, which was on the third floor of the building, to get a pitcher of beer. While she was absent he came in having a six-barreled revolver and a horse-pistol concealed on his person. Meeting her as she entered the door, he detained her at the foot of the stairs, and while talking, drew one of his pistols and shot her through the heart. He then shot himself in the pit of the stomach with the other pistol, falling across the body of the woman. The inmates of the house, alarmed by the noise, rushed to the spot, and found both man and woman dead. The body of the latter was immediately carried to her parents' room. The man's corpse lay for half an hour at the foot of the stairs. Finally, it was deposited in the upper entry at the second landing, the sister of the murdered woman protesting violently that it should not be laid beside her sister. OSTENBERG was under indictment for placarding about the City, a few weeks ago, some libelous verses reflecting upon the character of his father-in-law, and other members of the family.

At 2½ P. M. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the two bodies. The evidence of only two witnesses was taken, besides the medical testimony. No one witnessed the shooting, but the fact of murder and suicide was too plain to admit of doubt. The following is the testimony and the verdict:

Wm. Saalburg, sworn—I keep a baker shop in the lower floor of No. 236 William street; about a quarter after twelve o'clock to-day, I heard the report of a pistol, and soon after a second report; rushing into the hall to see what was the cause of the shooting, I saw Ostenberg falling over his wife, near the bottom of the flight of stairs; as he fell his back lay upon his wife, and his feet were on the second step from the bottom; she was lying on her face, and her clothes were on fire; I immediately put out the flames, and had hardly done so, when her father and sister hurried past me towards the street; they commenced calling for assistance; a horse pistol was lying on the right side of Ostenberg; I recognize the horse pistol produced as the one I saw.

Maria Wannervacher sworn—I am a sister of the deceased woman; I was taking dinner, when I heard the report of a pistol, followed by a second report almost immediately afterwards; I ran out of the room with my father, and saw my sister lying at the bottom of the stairs, and her husband lying across her; her clothes were burning; a crowd of people came rushing in the hall to see what had occurred; my sister was found to be dead, as also was her husband; Ostenberg gasped once or twice after I saw him; the body of my sister was brought up stairs; the pistol shown me, I saw lying by the side of Ostenberg; he had been married in Europe, and my sister, not knowing this, married him five years ago; they went to New-Orleans to live; he treated her very badly, and worse than ever after she discovered that he had been previously married, and that his first wife was still living; they remained in New-Orleans about two years, where he bought a small farm at Bonton, and commenced living upon it; he staid on the farm till November last, and then came to this City and opened a grocery store at No. 5 Norfolk-street; They continued to live unhappily together; on the 8th or 9th of March last, he threatened to kill her with a knife; she then left him and went to live with her father; Ostenberg urged her repeatedly to live with him again, but she would not be persuaded; he called occasionally at the house and threatened her with violence if she refused; she invariably said that she would rather die than live with him again.

Dr. Bouton testified that the cause of the death of Mrs. Ostenberg was a gun-shot wound on the right side, between the fourth and fifth ribs; and that the cause of Ostenberg's death was a similar wound, about one inch to the left of the median line, below the cartilages of the ribs.

There being no further evidence, the case was given to the Jury. A verdict was rendered in the case of Mrs. OSTENBERG, attributing her death to a pistol-wound at the hands of her husband; and one in the case of OSTENBERG, of death from suicide, by shooting.

OSTENBERG was forty-two years of age, and Mrs. OSTENBERG about twenty-two years of age.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration made a tour of inspection to Ward's Island Wednesday, starting from Castle Garden at noon by steam-tug Dr. Kane. On reaching the Island they went through the various institutions under the guidance of Capt. [illegible], Superintendent. The different hospitals and buildings were uniformly well ventilated and thoroughly clean. This part of their work completed, the Commissioners held a brief business session. No business, beyond passing the usual requisitions, was transacted. After partaking of a bounteous repast provided by Capt. R., the party, which included Police Commissioner [illegible], Dr. THOMPSON, formerly Health Officer at Quarantine, J. A. KENNEDY, Esq., and others, returned to the City. According to the weekly statement 7,190 emigrants arrived at this port during the past week, making a total for the year of 21,329 against 15,183 for the same date in 1858. There are 793 inmates in the institution on Ward's Island and 40 in the Marine Hospital. The overdraft has been reduced to [illegible].

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY OF A LADY IN BROADWAY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Valentine, a resident of Brooklyn, was assaulted in Broadway, corner of [illegible] street, on Wednesday morning, by a woman calling herself Louisa Johnson, who struck her several blows in the face, knocked her down, and then robbed her of a valuable breastpin. The assailant was arrested and locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH, for trial.

MASONIC ORDER.

Visit of the Boston and Providence Knights Templars to Richmond, Va.—Celebration and Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

"This world is full of change"—the times, the seasons and the opinions of men are alike changeable. It is but a few years since the supposed abduction of MORGAN was the signal for a wide-spread and systematic attack upon the Masonic Order and fraternity. A powerful political party was arrayed against them, suddenly and entirely obliterating the old party landmarks, which, for the time, were entirely forgotten in the general struggle to wipe from the face of society the then odious secret order of free and accepted Masons. The mutilated remains of a man thrown upon the beach of one of our inland seas, increased the intensity of the battle, and rendered the conquest more easy.

The Press directed its batteries against the Order, and men every where abandoned it. Their processions were no longer seen, and even their impressive funeral ceremonies at the graves of departed brothers were entirely omitted—lodges were disbanded, and the Order, gracefully bowing its head before the storm of opposition, fell from its high estate, and seemed not only [illegible] but buried.

But the ancient Order "still lives." During its long night of darkness and opposition, it was silently and [illegible] gathering strength, and to-day it rears its crest higher and more proudly than ever. Its numbers have vastly increased—its public processions are [illegible] with shouts of approbation, and their fraternal visits from State to State are the proudest triumphs, towns and cities vieing with each other to do them honor.

To-day, the citizens of Richmond have devoted to their knightly visitors, notwithstanding the drizzling rain which continued most of the day. At 10 o'clock, the Templars formed in procession, and were escorted by the Richmond Commandery from the Ballard House to the Mechanics' Institute, where the ceremonies of a formal reception were performed; they then re-formed, and marched to Masons' Hall, partook of refreshments, and marched to the First Baptist Church, where the address was delivered by the "Rev. Sir Knight J. LANSING BURROWS." After some preliminary remarks upon the kind feeling exhibited in this fraternal union of New-Englanders and Virginians, he proceeded to show what Templar laws require of Templar Knights, which was the special theme of his discourse. He said that—

1. Templar Masonry requires of Knights fraternal confidence, sympathy and love. Masons are taught to confide in each other, to trust each other implicitly. According to the principles of the Order, a Knight is sure to find a trusty, sympathetic friend in every other Knight, though he may have been a stranger to him personally. A Mason always has a right, a right which is promptly recognized by a true brother, to ask for advice and sympathy and aid, and to fear no betrayal or exposure, to dread no unkind repulse. In all his relations in life, the Mason is taught that on the one hand it is his duty to give, and that on the other hand he has a right to expect countenance and assistance from his brethren. Other things being equal, a Mason has the first claim upon a Mason. Of course there is no right to require a sacrifice of any of the political, social or religious interests or relations of life. There is no right to demand a crime or self-injury, but as I have already said, other things being equal, a Knight is always bound to prefer a Knight.

2. Templar Laws require of Knights submission to rightful authority. It recognizes none of those wild doctrines in abuse of liberty which induces a man to set himself up as his own Lord and lawgiver. It demands, and, so far as its influence extends, cherishes obedience to established laws, a cheerful yielding to authority, a merging of self into the society. Governed by Republican usages, adopted before political republicanism was known, it gives its disciples a voice in the choice of their own rulers, yet when chosen, it insists upon submission and docility, prompt and unmurmuring obedience. No man too wise or headstrong to submit cheerfully to the decisions and decrees of constituted authorities, to manifest a tractable spirit, and to render unhesitating obedience to official mandates, within prescribed laws, need seek for Masonic association. He must learn to yield implicitly to the will of the majority in all matters not pertaining to the landmarks, usages and statutes of the order, and even in regard to these, he must submit unmurmuringly to the decision of those who are authorized to decide. The "order that is heaven's first law," finds some of its most beautiful illustrations in the intercourse of Masons.

3. Still, again: Templar laws require of Knights the exercise of a benevolent charity. This is the grand external characteristic of the Order. It is that outward manifestation by which more than by any other it is known to the world. No man can be a worthy or consistent Mason or Templar, without the exercise of practical benevolence. There are certain charitable objects to which he must give when called upon. By the fundamental laws of the Order, each one of us is required "to afford succor to the distressed, to divide our bread with the industrious poor, and to put the misguided traveler into the right way. These are duties of the craft suitable to its dignity and usefulness." And though a Mason is never to shut his ear unkindly against the complaints of any of the human race, yet when a brother is oppressed or suffers, he is in a more peculiar manner called upon to open his soul in sweet love and compassion to him, and to relieve without prejudice, according to his capacity." The Mason's benevolence and fraternal compassion are required to have a quick ear and a keen eye to apprehend the cry of the sufferer, though his form may be invisible, or to detect a mute appeal though the native language of the applicant may be unknown. Masonry has a language of benevolence, which is peculiarly its own, methods of revealing and relieving distress with which the stranger intermeddleth not.

4. The fundamental laws of the Temple also require of Knights a firm belief in the existence, sovereignty and providence of God. A Mason cannot be an atheist. The connection of one with the Masonic fraternity who denies the existence of a Supreme Overruling God, would be a mockery and an absurdity, equaled only by such an one applying for admission into a Christian Church or a Hebrew Synagogue. The very fact of his union with the fraternity involves, necessarily, the assent of his faith to this as a fundamental principle. If he deny his belief and trust in God, he cannot walk one step in harmony or sympathy with his brethren of the craft. All Masonic rites and duties, as an entire system, and in all their details, involve and demand this belief as fundamental and essential. Without it, Masonry has no meaning, no beauty, no power. It is foundation, corner-stone and key-stone of the edifice.

5. But still further: Templar laws require of Knights an acknowledgment of the divinity and authority of the Holy Scriptures. The Holy Bible lies open in every Masonic Lodge. It is its brightest light. The square and compass are not more necessary to a Mason's work than the Word of God. No man can give Masonically an honest pledge of fidelity, integrity and devotion, without a belief in the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures. Without this belief there is no binding force in his promises and obligations.

4. Beyond all this, which is common to all degrees of Masonry, the essential principles of the Temple require the belief and confession of the Supreme Divinity and sovereignty of the Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. The defence of the Christian religion, and of this essential feature of it, is a part of every Knightly vow. It affirms that the sins of the world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, and that there is no hope of salvation but through His sacrificial atonement and death. The world may see the cross on every banner and banneret that is displayed beyond the encampment, upon the sword-hilt of every Knight, and embroidered upon his regalia. The grand old motto, "*In hoc signo vinces*," is the public proclamation of the faith of the order, to the world. Every true-hearted Christian Templar announces this faith in the divinity and sovereignty of Jesus of Nazareth, in terms as unequivocal and emphatic as did St. Thomas, when, cured of his criminal incredulity by the exposure of the wounds of the Lord, his assured faith exclaimed "My Lord and my God."

Can truths so solemn and divine as these be professed and taught without exerting a salutary practical influence upon the lives of men? Can there be any encouragement to immorality or vice in principles and teachings like these? The order of Knights Templar is, in its whole theory and regulations, emphatically a Christian order, clearly tracing its origin to the pious enthusiasm of the Crusaders in their somewhat fanatical but certainly devout contests to wrest the Sepulchre of the Lord from the possession of infidels.

The services at the Church being over, the Knights again marched to the Mechanics' Institute, which had been tastefully arranged for their reception and accommodation.

The ceremonies of the day were finally concluded by a sumptuous dinner at the Exchange.

Personal.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, May 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 14th May published a communication containing the following:

"*To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:*

By telegraph from Racine, Wis., to NEWTON CLEVELAND, at the Astor House, New-York. Received May 12, 1859.

'RYAN, on behalf of the Company and third mortgage bondholders, moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right.

MAT. H. CARPENTER.'"

I beg to say that I am Mr. CLEVELAND'S counsel, not his newspaper champion, and the publication of a hasty dispatch from me was altogether unauthorized and improper. I telegraphed as follows: "RYAN moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right." This contained one error: the motion was to *vacate*, not *dissolve* the injunction. This is a technical distinction, not very important in a private communication between a lawyer and his layman client, but sufficient to lead to mistake when published to professional readers. The addition to my dispatch, that Mr. RYAN "*on behalf of the Company and third mortgage bondholders*," [illegible]

Academy of Medicine.

DISCUSSION ON QUARANTINE—A QUESTION OF HIGH ETHICS.

The Academy of Medicine met on Wednesday, some forty members being present, [illegible] President, in the chair. The first business was the disposition of the following resolution offered by Dr. McNULTY:

"*Resolved*, That the recommendation of any article, implement or appliance, [illegible] for which a patent has been applied, shall hereafter be entertained by this Academy."

Dr. McNULTY read from the Code of Ethics of the National Association to show that it was contrary to the spirit of the Code for physicians to obtain patents, and urged that what was fair for physicians was fair for men outside of the profession; consequently the physicians should not act upon other people's patents. He doubted whether it was not competent for the National Association to reject the Academy's delegates, in consideration of the recommendations already given by the Academy to patented articles.

The PRESIDENT would like to have Dr. McNULTY'S finger put upon that feature of the code which prohibits their notice of patented articles.

Dr. McNULTY said he could not, of course.

THE PRESIDENT—No, I guess not.

Dr. GARDNER said it was right in his opinion to test everything—anything that promised to relieve suffering humanity. It was perfectly proper for the Academy to investigate every appliance that promised well,—it was not its function to express an opinion upon it.

Dr. McNULTY—But that's what they are brought to us for, and we generally express an opinion.

Dr. GARDNER thought that whatever was likely to alleviate pain it was a physician's duty to find, and advise if he thought best.

Dr. VAN KLEEK agreed with the last speaker.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said that all surgeons knew that they could not live up to the spirit of the resolution. When any surgical appliance was presented to him for an opinion he should give an opinion on it. And he thought it the Academy's business to do the same. Surgical appliances should come under a different rule from nostrums. It was impossible for the Surgeon to do without the mechanic, and it was impossible for the mechanic to do without a patent to protect his invention.

The PRESIDENT said the resolution would prevent a copy-righted book from examination.

Dr. McNULTY said there was an average of two or three patented articles sent in here nightly for examination consuming their time. He claimed that far the largest portion of surgical inventions were made by Surgeons.

The vote being taken, the resolution was lost—decidedly. Afterward Dr. RICHARDS moved a reconsideration, and that it be tabled. Carried.

The next topic announced was the "Personal Contagiousness of Yellow fever. Dr. HARRIS, (late Marine Hospital Physician,) read a paper on this topic.

The paper was an elaborate review of the Quarantine policies of different nations, and especially a review of the doctrine of physicians concerning the establishment for the port of New-York. Its doctrine, in conclusion was, that the existing Quarantine system needed overhauling; that much of it was a cheat, a farce, inconsistent, unnecessary and a bore; that proper sanitary regulations, on board ships and in the port, might be made entirely to prevent the spread of small-pox or yellow-fever here, but that until such regulations were established and enforced, Quarantine must be sustained. This coincided with the opinion of the highest authorities in England. The British Quarantine Commissioners had recommended to abolish Quarantine and trust to thorough sanitary precautions. Experience showed the systems which would answer for different maritime cities must materially differ. Where yellow-fever was indigenous, as at New-Orleans, Quarantine did little good. Each State must study the system that is necessary for it. But the question involves national interests and federal rights, and the National Legislature should take it in hand.

Dr. GRISCOM thought the paper in most part eminently sound. So much of rascality had been mixed up with our Quarantine practice here that the *experience gained at our Quarantine station was utterly worthless*. The whole matter should be taken out of State control, seeing that from time immemorial our Health Officer has been able and was in the habit of controlling State legislation. Congress should appoint a Commission to look the whole subject up and devise plans upon which the several States should continue, enforce or abandon the existing Quarantines.

Dr. ANDERSON was invited as an old New-York physician to give his yellow fever experience. Dr. ANDERSON, (with a courage and honesty deserving all praise and occasional imitation,) said no, he had never had but one yellow fever patient, and he died the same night that he saw him.

Dr. STEWART (once Marine Physician) thought that a Quarantine might be devised to facilitate rather than hinder commerce, and entirely to ward off yellow fever. In consideration of the commercial nature of the question and the revenue involved in it, he agreed that it ought not to be considered simply a matter of State police, but a national concern. He outlined the system that he would have,—a lazaretto on Bedloe's Island. Wet docks at some accessible point, as at Liverpool, with warehouses where infected cargoes might be promptly disinfected, and the vessels sent to sea again without coming up to port at all. Since the old style of vessels were going out of date, and light-draft propellers replacing them, it would be easier to obtain a safe anchorage than formerly. He was not prepared to fill up his outline, and modestly admitted that a great many people would deem it absurd when they heard them.

On motion of Dr. STEWART, Dr. STEWART was invited to embody his views in a paper and present it to the Academy. The subject was then laid over.—Dr. HARRIS having omitted all of his paper that concerned the contagiousness of yellow fever, owing to the absence of Dr. J. M. SMITH, who proposed the topic.

Dr. COCKS, rising to a question of privilege, explained—and the Secretary's journal and the President confirmed his assertion—that he had not, as told by Dr. [illegible]'s journal, published his paper on the [illegible] of the chest, without the Academy's authority.

Dr. GARDNER presented specimens of [illegible]'s castor oil solidified to a jelly, inodorous and inoffensive to the most delicate baby's palate. Referred to the Committee on Materia Medica. At 11 P. M., adjourned.

A Novel Excuse for Reopening the Slave-Trade.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Monday, May 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper to-day, you make some comments upon the Southern Convention at Vicksburgh, and its breaking of law tendencies, its action being for the most part confined to the reopening of the Slave-Trade question.

Your disgust at this law-breaking, and adhesion to the higher law is quite natural, and I would not dispute its sincerity. So also you must, in all courtesy, admit the sincerity of my disgust at the Personal Liberty laws prevailing in some of your Northern States, and the open resistance in all of those States to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We admit together that in both cases the Constitution and the laws are aimed to be set at defiance, practically and efficiently. All very bad, and so far equal. But a great inequality otherwise exists. Whilst the North loses nothing by these infractions, the South loses a great deal; in this, that every negro slave stolen therefrom, and detained in the North, involves good solid money, the aggregate of which, from first to last, amounts to a great many millions of hard dollars.

Now, no reasonable man in the South believes that these depredations upon slave property can be remedied under the Constitution or the laws; or in time by the change of Northern men's minds restraining them from such violations. So the South is beginning to look round for a remedy within its own control.

Before I state what that remedy is, permit me to tell you something about "the Great Red River Raft." This raft is composed of drift wood, lying and combined together in every form and position. This raft ascends the river against its strong current, and maintains its character through hundreds of years. Its apparent movement, but real progress up the river, is explained in this way: *The decay at the lower end is about equal to the supply of fresh materials at the upper end.*

Now I will tell you, that the South, finding the annual loss of slaves from the States adjoining the Northern States to be so great as to inordinately increase the price of slaves, have determined to supply that loss by fresh material, either under the sanction of Congress, or in open defiance of existing laws. They have not only determined upon this, but they have determined to import at least ten Africans for every slave run off from the old States. *Faster than the rotting off at the north end of the slave line, will the new flesh be produced at the south end. Extreme ills, extreme remedies.*

Yours respectfully,

A SLAVEHOLDER.

MEDICAL ENTERPRISE AND LIBERALITY.—Among the instances of professional devotion and liberality, for which medical men, with all their faults, are certainly to be credited, the late donation made by Dr. JACOB HARSEN, of this City, an alumnus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is one of the most noticeable. Dr. HARSEN has appropriated the sum of $2,500, in stock of the United States Trust Company, for the purpose of providing an annual prize to be offered to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the best Report of the Clinical Instruction in the New-York Hospital. The prize will consist, each year, of a gold medal of the value of $50, and in addition of a sum of from $100 to $150 in money; and the competing Reports are to embrace the results of the Clinical Instruction in the Hospital during any four months in the year. The award is to be made by a committee of five, consisting of the President and Professors of Surgery, and of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College, an attending physician, and an attending surgeon of the New-York Hospital, to be designated by the Trustees of the College.

The Floral Fete at Palace Garden.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. BELLOWS ON WOMAN.

The Palace Garden *fête* in aid of Mrs. PHELPS' [illegible] for a horticultural school for girls was largely attended Tuesday evening. The [illegible] much better than on previous occasions, and the [illegible] from beginning to end, was as [illegible] as [illegible] sanguine friends could wish. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a [illegible] address, "Woman."

The movement, he said, for whose benefit this series of entertainments and addresses was given, was one among many others to which the genius of our Democratic and Christian civilization had given birth for the elevation of woman; and he thought he could not supply the little time allotted to him better than in discussing the fundamental principles that underlie all these undertakings for the benefit of the weaker sex. He proposed, then, to speak of the elevation of woman as the characteristic work of Christianity and of our own time. The relation of Christianity to the elevation of woman was simply this, that the event which established Christ's authority and sentiments in this world was the event which, in its consequences, emancipated woman from the two evils which constituted all her wrongs and debasements in the past time, the evils which had been the affluent sources of her misery and oppression, viz.: First, the reign of brute strength, and second, the reign of the whole intellect. Woman owed her wrongs, the misfortunes and the trials of her past history, to the fact that she was the weaker vessel in respect to physical strength,—and, of course, in the passions that accompany it,—and that she was a less reasoning creature in the same degree, in respect to energy and concentrativeness of pure thinking. In whatever it is that constitutes science, invention, philosophy and art, in whatever administers government and advances civilization, woman followed instead of leading. She was not the pioneer except in what flows from and respects the affections. Now, as force, physical and intellectual, was the earliest want of Society, was the only thing by which wild beasts, wild forests, savage tribes, coarse passions, could be met and subdued, the worship of that, of course, was the worship of Society in the earliest ages. This gave man a predominancy, and by this woman was made both a gainer and a sufferer. Christianity recognized this predominancy when it declared that "man is the head of the woman;" but having recognized it, the whole influence and tendency of Christianity was towards restraining and upbraiding masculine predominance. The Gospel was essentially feminine in its spirit; that is, it was imbued with what came from the passive rather than from the active portion of our nature. Christ, himself, was not a philosopher, a sage, a hero, a being endowed with science, invention, and predominating will. His affections, if not feminine, lay in that natural region where the masculine and feminine blend and lose themselves in each other. In relation to the question as to the equality of the sexes, the reverend lecturer said that in speaking of the essential differences between the sexes, it was easy to exaggerate or to lose sight of the reality. That an original difference of mental and moral types exist could be as little doubted as that there was a difference of physical constitution. But we should be reminded that this difference lay in the difference of proportions—that the same powers coexist;—not in the failure of either to share precisely the same faculties, though enjoying them in different degrees. Woman's intellect was as worthy of cultivation, and, when well directed, rewarded cultivation of the highest kind as well as man's. The highest genius, like the highest goodness, was always intelligent to both sexes, and seemed to have the qualities of both combined. The greatest poet was not the most characteristic reasoner or the most powerful logician, but he had the purest insight, the sweetest fancy, the brightest imagination. The noblest man has feminine qualities in a masculine measure; the greatest heroine has masculine tendencies in a feminine form. But this destructive likeness does not degenerate into identity. Man does not thereby become a woman, or woman a man. It is a woman with man's force, and a man with woman's force that we admire, not a masculine woman or a womanish man. The differences between the sexes are permanent and constitutional, and take care of themselves. The lecturer proceeded to discuss the right of woman to the exercise of the franchise and such other political privileges as are now practiced wholly by men. If, he said, the recent propositions of certain philanthropists and reformers in England could only be practically brought out, and the vote of a nation be taken, as the *census* is taken, by going from house to house, who would not acknowledge the reasonableness and desirableness of taking the wishes of women into the election of rulers and the settlement of questions both of war and peace, as well as of men? But, under the present practical embarrassments, it was certainly not a self-recommending proposition. If women claimed full political rights, they should be conceded to them; but these rights should not be conceded to the clamor of a few forward members of the sex whose representative character the rest deny, and he was persuaded that they were not likely to be demanded or asserted by the majority under any circumstances. Were the legislation of this country in regard to women conducted upon principles of strict justice and Christian equity, we would soon hear the last word of their complaints as to the denial of their right to vote. But, while women are subject to unjust legal disabilities, it was certain the more and more they would seek for that political influence which men, not on grounds of propriety or sentiment, but from jealousy, were so unwilling to accord them. Having treated somewhat at length the question as to women's legal position, especially as to the matter of property, the Reverend gentleman then proceeded to discuss the subject of marriage. So long, he said, as marriage is the universal state, which it only is in a comparatively early state of society, the subject of the inequality of woman is of little importance, because when the woman's and man's wages go into the same purse to be expended in the support of the family, it matters not that the man is able to earn three times as much as the woman. But marriage is not, cannot, and ought not to be regarded as the universal lot—may, as anything more than the usual lot of man and woman under a true civilization. Were the laws thoroughly just to woman, marriages as a convenience, as a mere protection or acquiescence, would rapidly diminish. Give woman the means of acquiescence, and she would scorn a marriage of complaisance. Christianity certainly gives encouragement and support to celibacy, both in the example of its founders and in its precepts, and its steady influence is to establish the dignity of virginity and to diminish the semi-barbarous reproach which rests upon the celibacy of either sex. The Reverend lecturer went on to express the grounds of his dissatisfaction with the prevailing system of female education, and to advocate a wider and more expansive sphere of female employment. He censured the fashionable devotion to dress, not only because of its extravagance, but because of its tendency to widen the distinction between the wealthy and the poor, and described this love of dress as one of the most formidable barriers to the advancement of woman. He dwelt forcibly on the duty of cultivating woman's intellect as a man's is, and of teaching her how to discharge all the responsibilities of the household. He enforced the necessity of interesting women in works of benevolence and sisterly charity. Let us, husbands and fathers, he said, help women to help themselves. Let the money so freely flowing for women's weaknesses and caprices flow with at least as much freedom for the sustenance of her virtues and the encouragement of her efforts at a higher life. What we do to elevate the poor through woman's ministry elevates our wives and daughters in the scale of being, and what thus affects them raises us. Yes, we are all, high and low, rich and poor, men and women, in one case. We give to ourselves when we give to others with a wife's or daughter's hand. May God bless this undertaking for which I plead; the women, whose pious cares are seeking to establish and sustain it, and may God bless you with generous hearts and believing spirits; above all, may He bless woman herself with new measures of Christianity, humility and wisdom, and new measures of human excellence and worth. [Loud applause.]

FUGITIVE SLAVE-CATCHING IN OHIO—A DEPUTY-MARSHAL IN BODILY FEAR.—Mr. E. T. COX, United States Deputy-Marshal in Ohio, writes to the Zanesville *Courier*, that he is the recipient of a threatening letter, warning him that his life is in danger, because he helped in the arrest of a fugitive slave, named JACKSON, claimed by a Virginian. Mr. COX is alarmed, and begs to state, that he did nothing but his duty as a federal officer. He inquires why the discontented parties, who thirst for his blood, don't "take vengeance on the National Legislature which passed the fugitive law, or on Mr. FILLMORE, who approved it;" not on him, a deputy, who had to do what the law required of him. He incloses the letter which startled him, and it reads as follows:

MAY 11, 1859.

E. T. Cox:

Look out for your life for a band of enraged men have bound themselves by the strongest oath that can be sworn to murder you.

Don't dispise this warning nor think it comes from a friend neither, for I hate and dispise you as bad as any of them, and if they would have been content to tar and feather you I would have let you take it and helped to boot, or any thing else but take your life. But mean as you are I don't want you killed. So just take care of yourself or you will git a blue pill or be hung with a big [illegible] some of these nights that will stop your hunting poor darkys.

So look out and you would better keep it to yourself that you got this letter or they may take some other track on you, and may be find me out to.

Don't keep any horses or cattle shut up in your barn. Do you understand.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER REED.—The following is the letter of the Hon. WM. B. REED, late United States Commissioner to China, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner, tendered by citizens of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind words of welcome. My mission, to which you are pleased to refer, has been successful for the simple reason that I cheerfully executed the instructions which the Government gave me, and the Government in its turn, from first to last, supported me. The wide discretion with which the President clothed me, was exercised under an abiding sense of my obligation to respect the Constitution, and the traditionary policy of our country which forbids us meddling in the wars of other nations. The dignified assertion of our right and our determination to be neutral and at peace, had, I beg you to believe, [illegible] everywhere.

It will give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens after my return from Washington, at any time or place they may designate.

I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM B. REED.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—ANOTHER NOMINATION FROM THE MAYOR REJECTED—THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION DIRECTED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

It was evident some time before the Board of Aldermen met last evening that the meeting was to be an unusually interesting one. A very large lobby was in waiting, and as soon as the doors of the Chamber of the Board were thrown open the spectators' portion of it was thronged with interested spectators.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Alderman BOOLE arose, and said the Committee to which the nomination of Dr. Foster for City Inspector had been referred was ready to report, and on motion the rules were suspended and the report was read as follows:

The Select Committee to which was referred the nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector, respectfully report:

That the nominee was unknown to every member of the Board except one, and your Committee were entirely unacquainted with his character or fitness for the office.

They first made inquiries of the Mayor as to him and were informed by the Mayor that he did not himself know Dr. Foster; that he had never seen him, and only knew him by the representation of others, and he did not seem even to know his first name.

That your Committee on inquiry ascertained that Dr. Foster's political associations were adverse to those of a majority of the Board, and though the Mayor had been elected in opposition to the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the office, and by a party hostile to a majority of the Board, the Committee did not feel themselves justified in permitting the Mayor to transfer the whole power and patronage of that important department to a party who, however friendly to him, and aiding in his election, were yet hostile to the majority of the Board.

The Committee understood from the Mayor that he had ever been a Democrat, and intended in his office to act in connection with the Democratic Party, and they feared that he had been imposed upon and deceived as to the political associations of his nominee. They were desirous to protect him from the consequences of such impositions, and, therefore, held the matter under advisement until they could be assured that their information as to his nominee was correct, a subject not easily ascertained in regard to an individual so obscure and unknown as Dr. Foster was.

Before, however, definite information could be obtained, the Mayor took upon himself, without the consent of the Board, to withdraw the nomination, and without waiting for the action of the Board on the nomination already before them, he has repeatedly nominated other persons to the same office, none of whom have been rejected by the Board.

There has thence sprung up a grave difference of opinion between your Committee and the Mayor as to his power and duty in the matter.

In the first place the Charter says that the City Inspector "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor insists that the consent only of the Board is necessary. Your Committee insist that the word "*advice*" in the statute cannot be thus nullified, but has and is to have a meaning and force given to it. And that can be done only by the Board's being advised with as to an appointment as well as being required to consent to it.

The same question has long been pending under the Constitution of the United States, and has never yet, as your Committee believe, been satisfactorily settled.

The President's power as to officers is to "nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint"—thus showing the power to originate the name is in the President alone. But it will be observed that such is not the language of the Charter under which the Mayor derives his power.

But it is rather the language which the United States Constitution uses as to making treaties: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties."

These two different forms of expression are used in the same section of the Constitution, and it cannot be that this difference is without meaning; and, therefore, the practice of the Government under the Constitution has been different under these different clauses. As to appointments, the President has refused to consult the Senate before making a nomination; but, as to treaties, the practice was adopted, as early as WASHINGTON'S Administration, that the Senate might advise before as well as after the formation of a treaty.

The Committee find an account of that in Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, section 1,517, and in the Executive Journal, 11th August, 1790. And they find in this respect able authority, a precedent for the right which they now claim of being advised with beforehand, besides the argument that unless they are, one word in the Charter becomes entirely nugatory, and the marked difference in expression is to be entirely overlooked.

Your Committee have endeavored to carry out these views in entire harmony with the Mayor, and have therefore, had several interviews with him. On some occasions he has suggested to your Committee that the predominant party in the Board should have a caucus and agree upon what they wanted as to a nominee. They did so, and with entire unanimity agreed upon a person, unexceptionable at least to them and their party in his politics, as well as trustworthy and capable. They communicated this to him, and he paid no attention to their recommendation, but within two hours afterward nominated a favorite of his own, without advising with the Board in regard to it.

Upon this point the Board and the Mayor thus differ in opinion.

But this is not the only difference. He claims that after making a nomination, and thus exhausting his power, he has a right to withdraw his action, and thus prevent any action of the Board on their part. Your Committee, however, insist that he cannot withdraw a name he has once sent in without the consent of the Board. For if he can, then after exercising his duty under the charter, he can prevent the Board exercising theirs. He may as well claim the right to withdraw his veto or his approval of an ordinance after he has communicated it to the Common Council. And if he has this right, then has every officer of the City who has made any communication to the Common Council the right to withdraw it, and amend the action of the Common Council upon it.

It seems to this Committee that this claim of the Mayor is entirely without foundation, and cannot be acquiesced in or submitted to without depriving the Common Council of its just control over its own proceedings.

Therefore, your Committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do not advise and consent to the appointment of Dr. S. C. Foster as City Inspector of the City of New-York.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
H. W. GENET.

Alderman ADAMS said the Mayor had told him in the presence of the Chairman of the Committee, that if the Democratic members of the Board would get together and send in a list of names he would consider them. No list of names had been sent in.

Alderman BOOLE said he had told the Mayor that he was not in favor of sending in more than one name at a time, and in caucus he should oppose the sending in more than one name at a time. A caucus had been held and it had been decided to send in one name at a time.

Alderman TUOMEY said that while the Committee was talking with the Mayor, he (the Mayor) had the nomination of his candidate in an envelope ready to be sent into the Board. The Mayor had not put the men he had nominated on the right track; he had not told them to make the acquaintance of members of the Common Council with a view to securing a confirmation of their nomination. The Common Council would not confirm a man that they knew nothing about. The Mayor at first had said he was for making a physician City Inspector, but since the first nomination he had sent in those who were not doctors.

Alderman ADAMS said the Chairman of the Committee had not in his presence said to the Mayor that he should oppose the sending in of a list of names. The Committee had existed four months—long enough for a man to graduate with a doctor's degree.

Alderman BOOLE denied that he had acquiesced with the Mayor in the proposal to send in a list of names. The Democratic members of the Board had met in caucus and decided to send in to the Mayor one name at a time. Unanimously they had decided to submit the name of Aaron B. Rollins. That name had been submitted, and within a brief period the name of Mr. Dimond had been sent into the Board without consulting with the caucus. It had been said that the Board of Aldermen was past being insulted; be that as it may, if ever they were insulted it was in this instance. He should always respect the Chief Magistrate of the City, but he knew his rights and would maintain them.

Alderman TUOMEY supported the statements of Alderman BOOLE. He also was present when a Committee of Democrats presented the name of Dr. Rollins, and the Mayor eulogized that gentleman and said he would consider his name. At the same time the Mayor had the nomination of Mr. Dimond in an envelope, and sent it into the Board an hour or two after. The public had taken sides with the Mayor, not properly understanding the subject.

Alderman BRADLEY thought the position of the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not have treated the Aldermen more fairly than he had.

Aldermen BOOLE and BRADLEY made mutual recriminations with regard to the action of each, concerning the nomination of Mr. Devlin for Street Commissioner, and after some further desultory debate the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The President announced the following communication from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: *Gentlemen*—Since my communication to your Honorable Board on the 16th inst., in relation to City Inspector, a judicial decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court by Justice W. F. Allen, before whom argument was heard on a motion for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant for the salary of Mr. Morton, for the months of January and February, 1859, which fully confirms the opinion held by me that the term of Mr. Morton expired on the 31st of December last.

A copy of this decision, made on the 17th inst. is herewith transmitted, and among other things it will be seen that it states that "on his (Morton's) own showing" he has no claim to the office of City Inspector.

The office having thus been judicially declared to be vacant, no contract, or expenditure of money for work or supplies can lawfully be made by the City Inspector's Department, [illegible]

[illegible] Charter of the [illegible]

Under these circumstances [illegible] the nomination [illegible] City Inspector, [illegible] expiration of the term of Geo. W. Morton on the [illegible] December last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Alderman GENET moved that the nomination be [illegible]

Alderman FOSTER said he knew the gentleman now nominated by the Mayor, and knew him favorably; still he was opposed to confirming him because the Mayor had not consulted the Board with regard to him.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman ADAMS hoped the nomination would be laid on the table till they had seen Dr. SANDS. He moved that it be laid on the table and the motion was lost, (ayes, 9 nays) Aldermen ADAMS, BRADLEY, DARRAGH, [illegible], PECK and HENRY voting in the affirmative.

Alderman ADAMS stated that Dr. SANDS had been for three years an Alderman from the Fourteenth District.

Alderman STARR said in that case he was ready to vote three times against him; he did not believe any Alderman was fit for the position of City Inspector.

The nomination was rejected (9 to 6).

Alderman GENET offered a resolution, directing that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be authorized and directed to take possession of the Department of City Inspection, and all books and property belonging to the City connected with it, till further ordered by the Common Council, or until the vacancy in the City Inspectorship is filled.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was lost, (ayes 4, nays 11,) Aldermen ADAMS, HENRY, DARRAGH, and PECK voting in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen.

THE MAYOR REFUSES TO CONVENE THE BOARD OF HEALTH—STREET CLEANING.

The Board met last evening, at the usual hour, Mr. GORMAN in the Chair.

The Veterans of 1812 petitioned for an appropriation to enable them to celebrate the Fourth of July. Referred to the Special Committee.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying Smith Brothers $125 for loss of horse from foot of Broome-street, E. R.; $50 to Cornelius Driscoll, for injury to him by falling through dumping-board foot Roosevelt-street; Lawrence Riley, $150 for loss of horse from foot of Wall-street, N. R., and Mrs. McLaughlin, $300, for loss of horses from Pier No. 16, E. R. The reports were laid over.

The report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen with reference to the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway was received and laid over.

In reply to a resolution offered some time since by Councilman OTTARSON, directing the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, His Honor sent in the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL—*Gentlemen*: I have received a preamble and resolutions adopted by your honorable body requesting me to convene the Board of Health for the reason, as alleged therein, that there is much complaint in regard to the exposure of dead bodies at the old Potter's Field on Fourth-avenue, and also that there are very important matters affecting the public health which urgently demand the attention of the proper authorities.

In declining to comply at present, as I most respectfully do, with this request, I deem it due to myself to state that I am not aware of any matter or of any condition of the health of the City which requires the convening of this Board.

Dead bodies have no doubt been exposed in a few instances at the old Potter's Field, but measures have been taken by me to prevent the recurrence thereof. Besides, the work of exhuming and removing the remains deposited in that locality will be entirely completed in the course of the present month.

Whatever matters of a public nature require now to be acted upon can, I am satisfied, be attended to by the Common Council as well as the Board of Health. Should, however, the health of the City, or any other matter over which the latter Board has exclusive control, require it to be convened, I can assure you that I shall lose no time in calling its members together.

I therefore respectfully return the preamble and resolutions above referred to.

[Signed] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The paper was ordered on file.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to pay no money on account of work done under the City Inspector's Department, nor for any work done in street-cleaning, from and after the 18th May inst., without the direction of the Common Council or of the Board of Health.

Mr. OTTARSON, in supporting the resolution, said that there was a plan on foot to deprive the Board of Health and the Common Council of their powers in awarding contracts for street-cleaning.

Councilman CORNELL said that no such steps had been taken as yet, nor would there be anything done by the Health Commission which was not strictly legal.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, In view of the unsettled condition of the City Inspector's Department, and of the necessity of having some permanent and satisfactory system for the cleaning of the streets of this City.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report a proper plan whereby the streets of this City can be cleaned in the most efficient and permanent manner, and that the Committee be requested to report if possible at the next meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and Councilmen OTTARSON, RICHFORD and RHODES were appointed as a Committee.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of D. T. Valentine, the compiler of the Corporation Manual, for $2,500.

The Board also concurred in directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to make the necessary repairs to the fountain in Bowling-green.

Joel W. White, Esq., the American Consul at Lyons, recently addressed a communication to the Mayor informing him that he had received a letter from his Honor, Senator Vaisse, Chargé of the Administration of the Rhone, saying that a new and splendid Exchange was being erected in Lyons, and that the columns which support the Arcade of the Hall are to be decorated with the arms of the principal cities of Europe, a place being reserved for the arms of the City of New-York. Mr. Vaisse desired Consul White to procure a full description of the arms of the City of New York, and of the emblems thereon, in heraldic language, that the same may be sculptured in its appropriate position on the completion of said hall. The Mayor in a brief communication urged a compliance with the request.

Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to expend $50 in preparing the emblems. It was laid over under the rule.

After adopting some unimportant general orders the Board adjourned until Monday P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Nos. 65, 67, 68. Enumerated Nos. 60, 64, 101, 102, 32, 7, 60, 103 to 113, 18, 63, 116, 70, 118, 120, 93, 28, 16, 12, 83, 54, 229.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 1373, 1879, 1762, 2065, 2467, 2513, 2526, 2737, 2897, 3007, 3079, 3247, 3282, 3390, 3405, 3447, 3456, 3494, 3498, 3695, 3738, 3796, 3867, 4035, 4036, 4057, 4068, 4091, 4845, 4097, 4109, 4114, 4120, 4152, 3606.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 432, 5, 467, 594, 611, 616, 617, 620, 621, 623, 626, 561, 561, 356, 842, 755, 212, 561, 565, 567, 155, 426, 427, 363, 255, 601, 607, 562, 223, 146. *Part II.*—Nos. 504, 222 to 534, 530, 531, 534, 578, 497, 450, 61.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—None. *Part II.*—Nos. 117, 70, 61, 96.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

THE JEROME CLOCK COMPANY—BARNUM—NOTE BROKERS BEWARE!

William Small vs. Joseph T. Sanger.—On the 10th November, 1855, the defendant applied to T. H. & H. Furniss, of this City, to discount some notes of the Jerome Clock Company, indorsed by Mr. P. T. Barnum, amounting to $4,300. Messrs. Furniss declined to buy the notes, but advanced $1,300 as a loan, with the notes as collateral, giving defendant a check on the Bank of New-York to the order of Chauncey Jerome, who used the same. As is well known, the Jerome Clock Company made a disastrous failure, dragging down Mr. Barnum in its train. Messrs. Furniss assigned their claim to the plaintiff, who brought this action, claiming to hold the defendant responsible. Some member of the Clock Company testified that the defendant was only authorized to discount the notes and not to borrow upon them. Defendant claimed that he had acted as a broker on a commission of 1 per cent.

The trial has occupied three days, and to-day the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and interest, $1,667 90.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In re the petition of Catherine A. Macomb, &c.—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to take proof of the facts and report whether the petition should be granted.

Isabella S. Springs vs. Henry S. Springs.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Davies.

The People vs. James Glass.—This morning the jury came into Court to ask further instructions. The prisoner and all the counsel were present. Justice DAVIES explained the various degrees of manslaughter, and told the jury that he should feel it his duty to keep them together until they could agree upon a verdict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Joseph Rooney and Thomas Murray were tried for assault and battery committed under the following circumstances:

On the 23d of March, 1859, a Hibernian division, while marching in procession, headed by [illegible] and [illegible], and a brass band, came in collision with a coach at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Frederick [illegible], the coachman, complained that the Hibernians clambered on the wheels of the coach with clubs in their hands [illegible]

[illegible] Twenty-third-street. He was driving [illegible] A portion of the Society were provided with [illegible] with which to preserve order, and [illegible] pretty severely.

Judge RUSSELL charged the Jury, that the [illegible] had the right to break the procession, [illegible] and they were justified in [illegible]

John Taylor and John Van Clief pleaded guilty [illegible]

Ann Bush, a [illegible] young woman, [illegible] a watch. Sentence was deferred.

[illegible] adjourned.

A Story of Crime [illegible]

From the Detroit Free Press, 13th.

Private detectives in this city were recently written to by Chicago parties to ferret out a man named Samuel Raymond, who was supposed to be living somewhere in the vicinity of this city, and who fled from Chicago last fall, where he had been guilty of a heavy robbery of a wholesale store, in which he had formerly been employed as a porter. He was reported to have a wife, who having received and concealed the goods that he from time to time abstracted from his employer's store, had been [illegible] and subsequently a companion in his flight. The officers were therefore certain that he would not leave her, and he must have a habitation somewhere. [illegible] without obtaining a sight of any person that answered the description of the man they were in search of. They finally wrote back to Chicago for the letter that had been received there. This was duly forwarded to them. It was written on the ordinary [illegible] dated the 10th day of April last. With this letter the officer visited the several stationery stores, and examined and compared their stocks of paper, until at last they found that corresponding with that upon which the letter was written, and upon inquiry, a clerk recollected selling the paper to a man answering the description of the fugitive. It was also ascertained that the same man had been several times to the store [illegible]. Upon following up this clue, as experienced detectives well know how, after two weeks' further search they yesterday succeeded in tracing the criminal to his place of concealment, a small log shanty or hut a few miles from the city, on or near the [illegible] road. They went to this place and found both the man and woman, and secured them without difficulty. The hut was barely ten feet square, without a floor, a chimney, and had one window. It contained a dilapidated cook-stove, a wooden bench, and a buffalo skin. No other article of furniture, or any apparel but that which the two persons had upon their backs, could be found upon the premises. The woman told a pitiful tale of her sufferings since they had been concealed in that place. The husband had not allowed her to leave the place, [illegible] him. When he went away [illegible] he locked the door upon the outside with a padlock, and would sometimes be gone two or three days, leaving her [illegible] without a particle of food or drink. When she attempted to go out without his permission, or objected to being locked in, he would fall to and beat her with a heavy [illegible] most shocking manner. Her body exhibited [illegible] evidence of this kind of treatment. She was not only bruised and cut, but was sadly emaciated, appearing almost like a skeleton. The man made no resistance to his arrest, and confessed the crime on the spot, saying that the woman led him into it. On the contrary, the woman insisted that he compelled her to secrete the goods at Chicago, and used to abuse her if she made any objections to so doing. When questioned as to her reasons for running away with him she said that he told her that his peculations had been discovered, and that officers were then coming to search the house, and that if she was found there she would be sent to the penitentiary for receiving stolen goods. She, therefore, came away with him on the assurance that they were going to Canada, where he had the promise of a good situation, and where he intended to live honestly. The two were brought to the city, and last night were sent forward to Chicago.

The Last British Outrage—Statement of Capt. McDonald.

BARQUE GEN. STRICKER, at Sea,
Friday, April 8, 1859.

At 8 o'clock this morning, or thereabout, two sail were descried a long distance off, one on our port, the other on our starboard bow. The vessel on the port bow soon proved to be a brigantine, with a square main top-sail, steering by the wind and heading to the eastward. The wind was at this time about S. S. E., and our course N. W. (bound to New-Orleans.) In the course of an hour, steering different courses, we had changed positions, so as to bring the brigantine, which I then took to be an Englishman, to bear about N. E. A moment after, however, he hoisted the British flag on her peak, which put his nationality beyond all doubt.

Seeing this, I immediately ordered my colors (American) to be made fast to the starboard mizzen rigging, that being the place where they were most likely to be seen by the brigantine, she being then off our starboard beam; and furthermore, it being quite a common order among merchantmen. They remained sufficiently long to be observed by all, and especially the brigantine, when I ordered them down. We were tarring rigging at the time, and I did not want my colors spoiled by keeping them up unnecessarily. Our colors had been down I should think, about five minutes, when, to my surprise, and without any warning whatever, the Englishman fired upon us with round shot, which fell short about one fourth of a mile. I waited a while, not knowing what to think of it, when another shot was fired, which fell short about the same distance as before. The Englishman was at this time about three miles distant. Now, more than ever, I did not know what to make of these hostile demonstrations, especially as the Englishman tacked ship and stood toward us. Determined, however, to leave no duty on my part undone, I took in my spanker and again hoisted my colors to the peak. But the Englishman continued the chase for about ten minutes, when she again tacked and stood to the eastward, as before. Now if this Englishman had wished to speak us, or see who we were, he could easily have bore down directly ahead of us, and I should have stopped for him with pleasure. [illegible] But conduct like this is unworthy the honorable service with which he is connected, and that proper inquiry may be made into the affair by those concerned I here add a description of the brig.

Hermaphrodite, [illegible] set forward except foretopsail; [illegible] gallant sail furled; windsail down; main-hatches [illegible] painted black; provided with quarter boats and small stern boat. Also, so far as I could see, with a brass pivot gun, but am not certain.

Lat. [illegible] South, long. [illegible]

(Signed) J. W. M. McDONALD,
Master of bark General Stricker.

The Salem Forgeries—Letter from George B. Loring.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, who was charged with fraudulently using the signature of many persons, living and dead, to procure the office of Postmaster at Salem, Mass., publishes the following statement, from which it would appear that his agent and not himself was guilty of the forgery:

SALEM, May 9, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I am very much startled, and more astonished and amused, at a [illegible] article, in the *Traveller* of the 6th and the *Journal* of the 7th instant, referring to a "singular political fraud," a "misdemeanor of the most serious character"—no less than that of forging signatures to petitions for office—with which my name is connected, and the benefit of which I am said to have enjoyed. The statements contained in the article are the deliberate misrepresentations of a reckless and desperate political traitor, who seems, while smarting under the sting of removal from office, to have lost his sense of his own accountability.

I can assure you that I never found it necessary to obtain office by any such means as those which [illegible] publish. I recollect that MULLETT was employed to obtain signatures, at the time referred to, to various petitions for office, and I supposed he did his work in an honest manner. I am now astonished at his confession that he did not do so; and had I been aware of it earlier, I should never have consented to his holding office as long as he did. He did not inform me then that names had been appended to any petitions for the purpose of misleading and deceiving President Pierce, and I do not believe it now, although I am aware that the rates usually paid for obtaining signatures to such documents (four and five dollars a hundred) present serious temptations to gentlemen of mercenary proclivities.

Respectfully yours, GEO. B. LORING.

TRANSPORTATION OF COOLIES—TROUBLE IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Traveller* says a hearing has been commenced before referees in that city, in relation to disagreements between the owners and freighters of the Coolie ship *Waverley*. The following is a history of the origin of the trouble: "In Sept., 1854, Mr. Thomas Curtis, [illegible] chartered the ship *Waverley* to James Tait & Co., of Amoy, China, to be employed in any voyage to any part of the world, for a period not exceeding thirty months. In China, Tait & Co. made a contract with Bernero & Co., by which Bernero & Co. were to send the vessel to Callao with Coolies. At Amoy and Swatow 450 Coolies were put on board and the vessel sailed. Five days out, Capt. WELLMAN died, and the second mate was ill, and the chief mate, French, having a great deal of difficulty with the Coolies, [illegible] determined to put into Manila. [illegible] While lying at Quarantine, [illegible] miles below Manila, a fight took place between the Coolies and the officers and crew, when the latter drove the Coolies below, and closed the hatches on them. After confinement under hatches about twelve hours, the hatches were taken off, and it was found that more than two hundred were dead. The authorities at Manila seized the ship, and imprisoned the officers, and the voyage was broken up. Bernero & Co. sued Tait & Co. for damages for the loss of the voyage, the provisions, the advance to the Coolies, &c., alleging that it occurred by reason of the fault of the ship and officers [illegible] of Tait & Co. The claim was compromised by Tait & Co. by the payment of $17,000, and the vessel released and sent on another voyage and eventually returned to the United States. Now Messrs. Thomas Curtis and others, owners, claim of Tait & Co. the charter money for the use of the ship. Messrs. Tait & Co. claim to deduct the $17,000 which they were obliged to pay Bernero & Co. Tait & Co. allege that the loss of the voyage was owing to the incapacity and misconduct of the acting master, French, and to their being no suitable navigator on board, which compelled the ship to put into port, and claim that the owners are responsible for those facts."

[illegible]

...that he is competent and every way qualified to take the custody, control and education of the children. From these and other reasons that might be adduced, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, the alleged surrender is absolutely void, the relator is the legally constituted custodian of the children. I shall very briefly allude to the only remaining question I deem necessary to consider. Counsel for the respondents objected upon the hearing to my jurisdiction and power to grant the relief sought without presenting any argument or authorities in support of the objection. A few suggestions, I think, will dispose of this question. This is not an equity proceeding to determine the right to the custody of the infants. If it was, the objection would be well founded, for it is clear that I am not "clothed with those large and discretionary powers in relation to the disposition and custody of infants which were exercised by the late Court of Chancery, and by force of the new Constitution and of the Judiciary act of 1847 have been transferred to, and are now vested in, the Supreme Court of the State and the Justices thereof." (1 Duer, 711.) The powers I possess in relation to writs of *habeas corpus* are precisely the same as those conferred by statute on Supreme Court Commissioners. Those powers only give me the right to inquire into the cause of detention, and if it appears that the restraint is illegal, to "discharge the party from the custody or restraint in which he is held" (2 R. S. sec. 39, p. 567). That is the extent of the power I propose to exercise in this case. If the infants were of sufficient age and discretion to choose for themselves, I should simply inform them that they were at liberty to go where they pleased. But such an order in this case would not "discharge the parties from the custody or restraint in which they are held." Justice Coleridge, in the case of The King *vs.* Greenhill, (4 Adol. and E. 642,) in speaking upon this subject, says "a *habeas corpus* proceeds on the part of illegal restraint," and he adds "when the writ is obeyed, and the party brought up is capable of using a discretion, the rule is simple and disposes of many cases—namely, that the individual who has been under restraint is declared to be at liberty, and the Court will even direct that the party shall be attended home by an officer, to make the order effectual. But when the person is too young to have a choice, he must refer to legal principles to see who is entitled to the custody, because the law presumes that where the legal custody is, no restraint exists." In the case of The People *vs.* Porter, Judge Duer says, "An infant of such tender years as to be incapable of rationally expressing its wishes, which is all I can understand by incapable of making a choice, is of necessity under restraint; and, in order to determine whether the restraint is legal, the Court must determine to whom the custody belongs, (1 Duer, 710, 720,) and in order to remove the illegal restraint, the Court must see that the infant is delivered to its legal custodian." Judge Mason, in 23 Barb., p. 166, after referring to Judge Duer's opinion, adds: "To this extent I entertain no doubt the legitimate office of our statute writ of *habeas corpus* extends, and to this extent it may be executed by a Commissioner at Chambers." For these and other considerations which might be suggested, I have no hesitation in saying that the infants are illegally restrained from their liberty, and must be discharged. And as they are so young as to be wholly incapable of choosing for themselves, they can only be discharged from the illegal restraint imposed upon them by the respondents by giving them in charge of their legally-constituted guardian. Such is my direction in this case.

The children, who were present in Court, were then transferred to their grandfather, Mr. Kearney.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 3,300 bbls. Flour; 1,900 bushels Rye; 10,072 bushels Oats; 182 bbls. Pork, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales 50 bags poor St. Domingo, at 6½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 450 bags Brown Java, part at 15½c.; 50 bags Green do., at 14c., and 100 mats Java, at 15c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy; sales have been reported of only 300 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—As intimated in our last, the news by the *Canada* has disappointed operators in Breadstuffs, and to-day considerable eagerness to sell State and Western Flour was manifested by some holders, who reduced their asking prices, to entice buyers to purchase freely. The inquiry, however, has been quite tame, having been exclusively for such lots as were immediately required by the regular trade. The transactions in State and Western brands since our last have been confined to 5,800 bbls., generally at rates 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. off yesterday's closing quotations.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State	5 90@ 6 50
Very good to very choice do.	6 75@ 7 00
Extra State	7 20@ 7 50
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 90@ 6 90
Fancy Western	6 95@ 7 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 10@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 50@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 60@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 90@10 00

Southern is in very moderate request to-day, but as holders do not offer it any way freely, prices are not quotably lower. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $7 45@$7 85 for superfine brands, and $7 95@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4 25@$5 75 for fine to superfine and extra, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 25@$4 30 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $20 75@$21 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy to-day, and most holders are disposed to make concessions to buyers, to induce them to purchase. Yet, the demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 14,700 bushels—including poor to good red Western (Winter) at $1 75@$1 80; inferior to good mixed Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 70; good ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 2[illegible]; and ordinary Chicago Spring at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are lower. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bushels, at 96c. for yellow Northern and Jersey; 95c. for white Southern; and 92c.@93c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is more freely offered, and is tending downward. Sales have been reported of 5,500 bushels, at $1@1 02 ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at unchanged figures. Sales 2,300 bushels, at 72c.@75c. for State, and 70c. for California, ℔ bushel. Oats are less sought after, and are cheaper, including Canada, at 50c.@51c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 48c.@54c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 54c.@57c.; Southern, 48c.@54c., ℔ bush.

Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, May 14.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	11,497	18,915
Wheat, bush	714,301	329,946
Corn, bush	71,475	91,465
Oats, bush	101,115	101,164
Rye, bush	331	
Barley, bush	24,853	34,757
Equal to grain	968,702	650,997

Breadstuffs in store at Buffalo:

	May 17, 1859.	May 18, 1858.
Spring Wheat	7,942	4,417
Club Wheat	88,089	48,776
Red Wheat	21,690	11,409
White Wheat	40,501	40,254
Corn	12,955	12,909
Oats	17,082	16,590
Barley	1,500	6,166
Total bushels	174,649	144,518

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 18th inst., states that: "the weather in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., is considered very favorable for the growing crops. In a few of the interior Counties of the former State, however, heavy rains are reported, and on low lands Wheat is not doing as well as could be desired. Winter Wheat, on high and rolling lands is looking finely, and on the north bank of the Ohio harvest will commence in the course of ten or fifteen days, with favorable weather. Persons who have passed through the principal corn growing districts say that a large breadth of land is being planted."

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River at 70c.@[illegible] for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady; crop of 1858, [illegible]; old, 5c.@8c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported to-day at $23 50@$24 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand at uniform rates.

[illegible]

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of a cargo of [illegible] Porto Rico at a price to be [illegible]; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 26c.@30c., and 60 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 21c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been reported to-day of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, here, at 54c.; 100 bbls. do. do., to arrive, at 52c. ℔ gallon; 300 bbls. thin Washington Tar, $1 87@$2 ℔ bbl.; and 100 bbls. Virgin Rosin, [illegible]. Other kinds are quiet.

OIL-CAKE—Is in fair request, at rising prices; sales to-day, 100 tons thin Oblong, at $34 ℔ ton, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bbls. [illegible] at $17 [illegible]@$18 for Mess; $14 for Prime Mess; $17 75@$18 for Thin Mess; $15 [illegible]@$15 25 for Prime, here; and $16 for Prime, [illegible] 30 days, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, [illegible]. Bacon is in demand [illegible]. Lard continues slowly and heavy. [illegible] Beef is neglected [illegible]. Butter is in demand at 17c.@[illegible] New Cheese is selling, in lots, mainly at from 8c.@10c. for poor to very good ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, mainly for Cuba, the sales of which add up 725 hhds., chiefly at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. In other kinds the transactions have been unimportant.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@30½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more sought after, since our last, at, in the main, steady prices. The reported sales, here, included 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 40c.@60c., chiefly at 45c.@50c.; 25,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 38c.@50c.; 2,200 bales South American Mestizo and Merino, at 25c.@26c.; 2,800 bales unwashed Morocco, on terms not disclosed; 150 bales California at 12c.@20c., 80 bales unwashed Smyrna, at 18c.@20c., and 50 bales Cape, &c., at 25c. ℔ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly pulled, with 300,000 lbs. Valparaiso, and 230 bales South American and Cape, at full rates. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic, including 30,000 lbs. full-blood, 55c.; 24,000 lbs. three-quarter-blood, 54½c.; 15,000 lbs. half-blood, at 40c.@50c.; 17,000 lbs. quarter-blood, 50c.; 2,600 lbs. common and quarter-blood, 44c.; 2,000 lbs. medium, 51c.; 2,000 lbs. Merino pulled, 48c.@49c., all cash.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included small lots of Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s.; and by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese at 20s. For London, a foreign vessel, 300 tons, at 15s. ℔ ton. For Hamburg, 80 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 6d.

WEST ALBANY, N. Y., May 16, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock *via* the New-York Central road:

	This week.	Last week.	Total. Since Jan. 1.
Cattle	3,068	2,912	40,697
Sheep	1,218	700	59,143
Hogs	700	983	15,010
	Cor'g w'k last year.	Av. w'kly re'ts last year.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,416	2,530	40,971
Sheep	1,392	3,127	53,876
Hogs	5,625	3,747	67,315

CATTLE—The receipts this week foot up about 200 head more than last; the quality is about the same, and the market firm at a slight advance on the best lots, say ¼c. ℔ lb. live weight. A great many changed hands, mostly to go to New-York; the Eastern buyers are here, but will take only about 300 head; among them Col. J. May takes 60 for Providence; and for Brighton, Micah White 47, Sinclair & Wales 29, and A. N. Monroe 174. These, with some lots retailed here, will leave about 2,300 for the New-York market.

We quote prices of Cattle:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Extra	6¼@6¾	6¼@6¾
First quality	5½@6	5½@5¾
Second quality	4½@5¼	4¾@5
Third quality	4 @4½	4 @4¼
Inferior	3½@3¾	3½@3¾

Freights still rule very low, some cattle coming billed this week at $3 ℔ head, Chicago to New-York. One pair of superior cattle coming through in a car by themselves at this figure.

SHEEP—The receipts are very light and sales dull, very few changing hands. The quality, if we except one lot, is much below the average. Robert Hume took 90 head at $3 50 each. Calvin Baker had 150 extra Kentucky, sheared, which would weigh about 120 lbs. each, which he held at $6 ℔ head.

HOGS—Nearly all the Hogs coming *via* the Central Railroad go direct to New-York or Brighton *via* Schenectady and Troy, which accounts for the falling off in the numbers at this place.

H. J. Groesbeck sold 82 State "Block" Hogs, weighing 122 lbs. each, at 6½c.

John De Forest sold 305 Illinois "cattle" hogs, a mixed lot, averaging 136 lbs. each, at 6 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 16, 1859.

The upward tendency noted in the market last week still continues, the demand being fair and the supply comparatively light. The receipts, however, are increasing, and as the warm weather approaches it is expected that prices will fall off, as the demand will be limited. The most of the cattle exhibited to-day were from Lancaster and Chester counties, and the quality was rather better than last week. Nearly 100 head were sent to New-York in anticipation of higher prices. This shows that the drovers are firm in their demands, and indifferent about selling unless at full rates. The following was the range of prices to-day:

Choice quality, ℔ 100 lbs	$10 00@$12 00
Prime quality, ℔ 100 lbs	9 00@ 9 50
Fair quality, ℔ 100 lbs	8 50@ 8 75
Ordinary quality, ℔ 100 lbs	8 00@ 8 50
Common quality, ℔ 100 lbs	7 12@ 7 25
Inferior quality, ℔ 100 lbs	7 00@ 7 25

The offerings of sheep amounted to 2,500 head. The sales were effected at from 6c.@6½c. gross, and 7c.@7½c. for wooled sheep. Good quality are in active demand.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at Wardell's amounted to 250 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality milch cows, each	$35@$40
Second quality milch cows, each	30@ 35
Third quality milch cows, each	[illegible]
Ordinary quality milch cows, each	25@ 28
Dry quality milch cows, each	20@ 25

The arrivals of hogs at Phillips' Union Drove Yard amount to 1,500 head, which were sold at prices ranging from $7 50@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs., net.

NORTHERN TEACHERS AT THE SOUTH.—A letter from Charleston, S. C., addressed to a country paper in Georgia, has the following lament:

"Two teachers from New-York and one from Boston have arrived here, destined to officiate in the Public Schools of this city. I regret much the necessity which compels us to employ those who, if they are not themselves, belong to the class who 'love us not.' We have much available talent in the South, but I fear there's too much pride in the way. I can see no more discredit in a female teaching for a livelihood, than for her husband to be working for a living. There are, I fear, many young ladies of education who, while they might be contributing to the dignity and independence of the South, by engaging in some occupation where they are needed, though they may feel ever so patriotic, allow us to seek the services of those North of us, whose interest must be more or less antagonistic to our institutions, simply because a false pride will allow them to imagine that dignity and a crust are preferable to anything assimilating to servitude. This is a great error."

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[illegible] WAMSUTTAS. [illegible]

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

PAVILION DE FLORA. The Nursery for Goods of Artistic Flowers FROM ALL CLIMES. Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY For Goods of Artistic Flowers, From all climes. BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics. BRIDAL VEILS [illegible] FANS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS, BRACELETS, [illegible] At TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway. Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 759 Broadway, a few doors above Eighth-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS AND [illegible] FLOUNCINGS, REAL LACES, of all widths, RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RIBBONS, At R. H. MACY'S, No. 204 6th-av., WHITE RIBBONS, all widths, in good style. BLACK RIBBONS, all widths, choice goods. FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, to suit the most fastidious. FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 31 cents. TRIMMING RIBBONS, all widths, all qualities. PLAIN TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, all colors. LINING SILKS, all colors. FRINGE TRIMMING, &c., all colors. PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, FLOWERS, Materials. SPLENDID STOCK. LACE GOODS JUST RECEIVED. Every kind Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S. Real Thread Lace Goods sold at MACY'S. Wide Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S. EMBROIDERIES, Of every style, to be found very cheap At R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st. R. H. MACY. P. S.—The very best Kid Gloves, only 63 cents. Hosiery, Gloves, and Mohair Mits, cheap. Linen Handkerchiefs cheap, and no mistake. Dry Goods, Linens, Muslins, &c., very cheap.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers, Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms. Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS, Misses, Boys and Infants. LADIES' RIDING HATS, in every variety, elegantly trimmed. First Premium Awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a large assortment of very desirable DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, together with a large stock of REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WINDOW SHADES. HARRISON BARNET, No. 120 William-st., between Fulton and John sts. Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES, Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c., At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS. G. S. HUMPHREY & Co., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Have now on hand a full assortment of CARPETINGS in various styles. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, &c., &c. Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS. A CARD TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The subscriber respectfully acknowledges that the only fault found with his celebrated PATENT CARPET LINING—that it makes the carpet last too long—is just. He does not hesitate to confess that where his lining is used a carpet will look better at the end of four years than at the end of two years where straw or paper is used. But he does not profess to make anything perfect. No human being can; in view, therefore, of the fact that his PATENT CARPET LINING possesses many undeniable good features, such as the positive protection of carpets from moths and other insects, that it makes the carpet soft to the tread, that it is a muffler of sound, that it is a non-conductor of heat, and adds much to the comfort of a house in Winter and to the health of its inmates, by preventing the cold air from coming up through the seams of the floor. In view of the foregoing and other recommendatory features, the subscriber confidently anticipates a continuance of public patronage, although his Lining does not possess the disadvantage of adding fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, by protecting them against coming in immediate contact with uneven and badly constructed floors, nails, &c. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 63 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use. THE HEAVY GLOVES AND MITTENS are unrivaled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Druggist and Photographist, manufacturing and handling of potashes and other strong alkalies; for oystermen, drivers in storms and Hose companies in the Fire Department. We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tanners, Milkmen and Lumbermen to these Gloves and Mittens, as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the buck mitten especially in wet work. The LIGHT GLOVES are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, saltrheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 38 John-st., New-York. Exclusive Manufacturers of every description of India-Rubber Gloves, Mittens, Finger Cots, Dress Shields, &c. Also, dealers in every variety of RUBBER GOODS, To which we invite the especial attention of merchants in all parts of the country.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of MOURNING GOODS, being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard, Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks, Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome, Barege Robes, satin bands, 12 Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures, Black Challies, without Lustre, Summer Bombazines, very handsome, Black Grenadine, every width, very choice, Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts, Crape Marets in all widths, Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article, English Bareges, 2 yards wide, Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable, Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods, French Lawns and Organdies, English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable, Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS. THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used, to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woolens, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 63 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market. We challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts; also, skirts with patent fastenings, 11 springs for $1 21; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-skirt Factory, No. 321 Spring-st., near Hudson.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 35 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 65 Chatham-st. [illegible] will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do up-stairs work and assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can get City reference if required. Call for 2 days at No. 224 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid, willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and understands French fluting. Has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call or send to No. 330 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor over grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; also, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at 498 Hudson-st.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED, faithful, trustworthy and highly-recommended servant, a situation as thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; is perfectly efficient, a woman of good moral character and religious principles, steady, reliable and truthful. Apply at No. 30 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE—no compensation required—by a very respectable [illegible] will wait on a lady or children, or will make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] 4th-av., near [illegible]-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 East 18th st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as lady's maid; one who understands her duty in all its branches, hair-dressing, millinery and all other requirements. Accustomed to traveling. Ladies requiring such, address, by note, to S. E. W., No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family. The best of City reference given; call at No. 28 24th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; is an excellent bread-maker. Is fully experienced in all the branches of cooking; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 26 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or else do light chamberwork and sewing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 276 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family, or will do chamberwork and fine washing. No objections to the country during Summer. Refers to employers, where she has lived for the last three years. Residence No. 126 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, &c.; has no objection to the country; has good reference; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; and by one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a colored young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Apply at No. [illegible] near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter; can take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; she perfectly understands her business; meats and soups, confectionery, in all its varieties; best of City reference. Apply at No. 71 West 24th st., 2d door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st., for two days, near Greenwich-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Best of reference. Would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 41 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she is a first rate washer and ironer, and will do housework in a small family; she is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 326 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A GOOD STEADY GIRL WANTS A place as cook; she has served for years in first-class families; understands all manner of cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing. She can be seen at her previous place, No. 1 Canal-st., corner East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 91 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and plain seamstress. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 226 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as first-class waitress; the best of City references can be given; is capable of doing all waiter's work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN and her son wish to take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; reference from her last gentleman. Call at No. 91 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress in a respectable family, who has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; COMPETENT to all same; no objection to the country; reference, Dr. J. W. Sheppard, No. 230 [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HOTEL, BY a respectable competent pastry cook, in City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or light chamberwork; has good reference. Apply at No. 436 4th-av.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A BOY 4 YEARS OLD, AN orphan, to a lady who will give a mother's care. Address L. K., Station C., for one week.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A respectable lady, an Episcopalian, a situation as nursery governess, or to travel with a lady; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 158 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German spoken.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HANK, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT, AS COOK, washer and ironer, to go to Flushing, L. I. [illegible] Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. [illegible] Vesey-st., [illegible] Friday, May 20, between 11 and 12 o'clock. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A [illegible] 1½ quires of paper, [illegible] to be granted by early application to J. E. COOLEY & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, TO ASSIST [illegible] at No. 300 West [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, [illegible] City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A grocery store. Apply [illegible] PETER LYNCH & CO., No. 41 Vesey-st.

COOK WANTED—A COOK WHO CAN BRING [illegible]

WAITRESS WANTED—A PROTESTANT [illegible]

BLACKSMITH WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-shoer and jobber, to go to [illegible] but sober men need apply.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON-SEED OIL MILL FOR SALE.—One large and one small, with the use of steam and hot air; are adapted to linseed, and all oleaginous seeds. This mill receives the seed and delivers the oil and cake to their appropriate places. Patented in the United States, England, Belgium and France; also, cotton-seed huller and separator of large capacity. For information apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. [illegible], Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City 4 years, is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address [illegible], Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE buildings, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and representative female Seminary. For terms, address R. S. D., care of L. R. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agent's Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury sts., Boston, Mass.

$15,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount is wanted in a manufacturing business already established. To a business man this is an opportunity seldom offered, as it is a business paying large profits. For further particulars, address [illegible], Box No. 130 Times Office, which will receive immediate attention.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER E. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 312 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN HAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 3d-st., or of ZOPHER E. JARVIS, on the premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED grocery, No. 488 Broome-st., with stock and fixtures; established 1838; a rare chance for any one wishing to enter business. JOHN W. GILCHRIST.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the Times Office, for James Gillen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Title 3, chapter 4, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, a resident of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, a resident of Newport, R. I.

The name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON.

The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants.

The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.

The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.

The said special partner has contributed [illegible] stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on May [illegible], and shall terminate on May [illegible]

THEODORE DEHON.
SIDNEY BROOKS.
No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. FICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration in the above firm. THEODORE DEHON.
May 14, 1859.

SILVER WARE.

WM. FORBES, Manufacturer of Sterling Silverware, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional telegraphic advices from the *Canada* at Halifax extend our information of the movement of events in Italy. The Austrian army had passed the Po at one or two points, and at Frassineto had had a smart action with the Allies, resulting disastrously for the invaders. The line of the Railroad from Trecate to the Ticino was in their hands; Vercelli had been occupied and fortified; they had advanced to the banks of the Sesia, some fifteen miles from Alessandria, and were exhibiting every indication of desiring a combat. A dispatch, however, at the latest moment gives a rumor that the whole body were apparently on the verge of retreat. From France we have intelligence that the Emperor expected to leave Paris on the 12th inst., however, [illegible] a General Manifesto to the European peoples, setting forth his views of independent nationalities. Great preparations were making. It was reported, for the defence of the Rhenish frontier against the possibility of a German invasion, a measure which the Austrians had initiated by throwing a large body of troops upon the frontier of Galicia, as a precaution against the Russians. The general news is of secondary importance. The death of another scientific notability is announced in the person of Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER.

An arrival from Nassau, New-Providence, furnishes dates to May 11. The only item of interest is an account of the wreck of the schooner *[illegible]*, bound from New-York to Mobile, which occurred May [illegible] on Russell's Island Reef.

[illegible] dispatches from Washington state that the acting French *Chargé* Viscount DE TREILLARD, has left for Baltimore, to negotiate a purchase of clipper ships for the French Government. The first installment of $[illegible] on the debt adjusted by Mr. REED with the Chinese Government, as compensation to certain American citizens, has been received at the Treasury Department.

President BUCHANAN has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill in June. A portion of the Cabinet will accompany him.

The General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States commenced their annual sessions yesterday. The [illegible] Assembly met at Indianapolis; the opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], Moderator of the last Assembly. Three hundred and twelve delegates were present. The Rev. Dr. [illegible] was elected Moderator for the present meeting, and the Rev. Mr. MANN, of New-York, was chosen as temporary Clerk. The New-School body met at Wilmington, Del., and chose the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, as Moderator, and the Revs. CHARLES P. BUSH, of [illegible] and H. E. NILES, of New-York, as temporary Clerks. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, Ex-Moderator.

[illegible] O'BRIEN arrived at Albany yesterday, from Boston. He was formally welcomed by Attorney-General TREMAINE, and spoke briefly in reply.

The New-York Light Guard passed through Easton, Penn., yesterday, *en route* to Reading.

Further particulars of the disaster on the New-York Central Railroad have reached us. Upwards of twenty persons, injured at the time of the accident, are receiving medical attentions at the hotels in Syracuse. A complete list of their names is given in our Telegraphic columns.

The New-York Sanitary Association held a public meeting last evening in the Fourteenth-street Medical College. General MATHER presided. An essay on the influence of light on health and the lack of it in producing disease was read by Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, and interesting addresses made by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and General PROSPER M. WETMORE. The last-named gentleman read a carefully prepared history of the failure of the Health bill last Winter at Albany, in which the Hon. Mr. SPENCER was flayed, several other gentlemen scored a good deal, and still others handsomely complimented. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, having interested all present to the last.

The Mayor, in reply to a resolution requesting him to convene the Board of Health, sent in a communication to the Board of Councilmen last evening, declining to do so, on the ground that there were no matters calling for action at present, which the Commissioners of Health could not take charge of. Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw no warrants on account of work done for the City Inspector's Department or for street cleaning, after the 18th instant, without the direction of the Common Council or of the Board of Health. The resolution was tabled, and on the motion of the same gentleman a committee of three was appointed to devise some satisfactory system of street cleaning. The Mayor sent in a request for authority to have drawings of the Arms of the City made so that they might be sculptured on the columns of the new Exchange in Lyons, France, Senator VAISSE having made a request to that effect through Consul WHITE, on behalf of the corporation of that city. Fifty dollars are to be appropriated for the purpose.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the case of Graham vs. Mayor was given to the Jury after a very clear and forcible charge by Judge [illegible]. The action, as will be recollected, is [illegible]

[illegible]

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander E. FARRAND, of the Brazil squadron, arrived at this port last evening from Montevideo and the Rio de la Plata. She convoyed several of the vessels of the Paraguay Expedition on the way home. She proceeded at once to the Navy-yard, where her arrival was announced by the usual salute. A list of her officers and other particulars are published elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning.

A horrible murder and suicide were committed yesterday in William-street, about noon, by a Frenchman named [illegible], who is supposed to have first shot his wife and then shot himself. Their bodies were discovered lying on the floor weltering in blood.

A meeting of the leading Hungarians took place last evening, at LANGE's saloon, No. 137 Bowery, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for putting themselves in sympathetic communication with the Italian movement for the maintenance of their existence and freedom as a people. A Committee was appointed to draw up an address to the Italians and also to make arrangements for calling a mass meeting at an early day.

The examination of Captain CHAUNCEY, of the United States Navy, who is accused of sending a libelous letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. CHARLES HILLHOUSE, was resumed yesterday before Justice WELSH. The examination was not concluded, but will be continued on Tuesday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Committee on the City Inspectorship reported against confirming the nomination of Dr. FOSTER, who withdrew his name long ago. The report was adopted after considerable debate. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating ROBERT A. BARRS for City Inspector; the nomination was rejected. A resolution directing the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to take possession of the Department of City Inspection was adopted, and after the transaction of some uninteresting routine business, the Board adjourned.

Mr. EIDLITZ has been selected as the architect of the new Academy of Music in Brooklyn. A Building Committee has been appointed, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

General JAMES W. NYE and Mr. LEBBEUS B. WARD were the guests last night at the Astor House of the Police Captains of the Metropolitan District. Captain DILKS presided, and Gen. NYE made a speech in which he recounted the history of the difficulties which beset the Metropolitan Police Commission in the early period of its existence, and elaborately vindicated both the Board and himself.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was very light. Flour declined 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat about 5c.; Corn, 2c.; Rye and Oats, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were also less active. Hog products generally were cheaper. Beef was firm. Cuba Sugars, Porto Rico Molasses, and Java Coffee were in good request. Rice was moderately dealt in. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand. The movements in other branches of trade were limited.

The Position of the Armies in Italy.

The state in which the telegrams of the news by the *Canada* reaches us offers a valuable illustration of the truth that the most surprising inventions are of little use unless they are to be employed by men who know what they mean. As the intelligence from the seat of war reached us yesterday, it was a mass of blunders and mysteries, from which none but those familiar, as few can be, with the face of the country in a part of Italy less visited by travelers than any other section of the Peninsula north of Rome, could possibly infer either the relative positions of the hostile armies, or the result of the respective manœuvres since the first passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops. We have corrected the orthographic blunders of the telegraph, but a moderately detailed and explicit statement of the meaning as nearly as we can arrive at it, of the news published to-day, may not be out of place.

On the 29th of April the Austrians crossed the Ticino, forming the eastern boundary of Sardinia, at three places within the space of half the length of the frontier line. Their force has not yet been authoritatively estimated, but after the most careful consideration of the various reports in currency, we see no reason to suppose that the whole strength of the expedition, including the reserves on the right bank of the river, exceeded our own original estimate of 90,000 men. The army passed at once through the chief strategic points of the Sardinian lowlands along the Ticino, and established its basis of operations upon a triangle composed of the towns of Mortara and Novara, towards the River Ticino, with Vercelli, on the Sesia, as the apex, threatening Turin to the West, and the line of the Po to the South. At Vercelli they were about two days' march from Turin, and it was supposed that they were moving directly upon the capital, with the object of seizing the line of communication between France and the Alps, on the one hand, and the Sardinian defence of the Po and the Appenines on the other. The unexpected alertness with which the French troops were thrown across the Mont Cenis in a lull of good weather before the 27th; or the rapid accumulation of forces, both French and Sardinian at Genoa, beyond the Appenines and the Po; or the contagious adhesion of the Central Italian States to the Sardinian standard; or all these causes combined with the physical obstacles of an advance through the level and easily-inundated country of Lower Sardinia, seem to have suddenly paralyzed the plans of General Count GYULAI.

Our present advices are to the 4th instant, and we find that up to that date the Austrians had neither passed the line of defence of Turin, nor successfully attacked the Sardinian posts along the River Po. On the 3d of May the Austrians advanced from Vercelli, not upon Turin, but against Casale, the fortified *tête de pont* which commands the River Po between the capital and the line of the Appenines. They probably passed by Stroppiana and Candia, avoiding the well-watered country in the western angle formed by the Po with the Sesia, and crossing the latter river near Langosco, attempted the passage of the Po below Frassinetto, probably just below its junction with the Sesia, where a large island lying in the stream would favor their attempt. Another force, proceeding from Novara by Vespolate and Robbio, possibly joined in this effort, which was menacing enough to the Sardinians, seeing that Frassinetto is but about two miles east from Casale. The attack towards Frassinetto was, apparently, supported by another attack upon Valenza, probably by a force advanced from Mortara by Sartirana, Valenza being about fifteen miles east of Casale, and commanding the connections of Casale with Alessandria. In both of these attacks the Sardinians enjoyed the advantages of position, the country to the south of the Po being high and broken, while to the north it is as flat as a Carolina swamp, and of much the same character. The assailants were in both cases repulsed, and that in a manner which seems to indicate that the attacks were made with an inadequate force, or but feebly supported. In the meantime, the Austrians appear to have made no serious demonstration towards Turin, having pushed their head-quarters only to [illegible], fifteen miles west of Vercelli, and occupying [illegible] places southward of Vercelli, and distant about [illegible] miles from Casale, in all probability as a diversion against that stronghold [illegible] attacks upon Frassinetto and at Valenza. The reported passage of the Po at Cambio and advance upon Sale were parts of the same operation. Cambio is only about nine miles northeast of Valenza, and there is, or was, a bridge there over the Po as well as an island there in the river, contracting its breadth considerably. And if the Austrians, holding Cambio only "advanced towards Sale," they can't have gone very far, seeing that Sale is just about as far from Cambio as the Battery from Canal-street.

But if the Austrian movements on the lines of Turin and Casale do not indicate any resolute determination of inciting a conflict in either of these directions for the purpose of dividing the Alps from the sea, the Austrian movements in the direction of Alessandria seem to us to show a decided disposition on the part of the imperial commanders to recede upon their own strongholds of Pavia and Piacenza. At Cornale, on the Po, near their own frontiers, they had erected a bridge and fortified it, with the evident object of keeping open the communications between the line of Pavia to the north and the line of Piacenza to the south of the river. They had also abandoned Tortona on the line of the Scrivia, only seventeen miles from Alessandria, which they had occupied when bent upon threatening the communications of Alessandria with Genoa, and falling back upon the eastern side of the River Scrivia, had burned a bridge over that river behind them. This manœuvre certainly does not favor the anticipation of the London *Daily News*, that battle would be first given at Novi, on the line between Genoa and Alessandria. It seems, on the contrary, to prove that the Austrian forces were now disposed to accept rather than to offer battle, and that they were retreating before the unexpected strength and readiness for action of the allied armies.

A formidable advance of the Franco-Sardinian forces from the line of Alessandria eastward, and a victory which should drive the Austrians completely back upon Piacenza and Pavia would expose the Austrian divisions which occupy the triangle of Mortara and Novara and Vercelli to very serious disasters, and probably throw the road to Milan open to the Allies. The hasty assertion made on the eve of hostilities, that Austria was "mistress of the position," has been emphatically disproved. The return of the snows on the Alps, by impeding the transit of the French artillery, may possibly prevent the Allies from making immediate use of the advantages which they seemed at the last accounts to possess, but the situation of the Austrian forces on the 4th of May was fully as perilous *as that of the Sardinians was supposed to be* on the 24th of April.

Once More Unfortunate.

Some time ago we had the satisfaction of recording an eminently righteous decision given by Judge DAVIES in the Supreme Court of this State in favor of the rights of stockholders in corporate property, as against reckless, ignorant, or dishonest trustees. The enormous mischiefs inflicted upon this country, upon our common interests, upon the character of our fiduciary classes, and upon our general reputation in the world of enterprise and finance, moved us to deal with this particular case in the plainest English we could command. It was a case involving large values, and a degree of misconduct on the part of the individuals implicated, which we are anxious to be able to believe extraordinary. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company were the plaintiffs in the case, Mr. ALLEN M. SHERMAN the chief defendant. The plaintiffs, owning a magnificent property, found it burdened with incomprehensible obligations. The defendant had been for some time a sort of confidential Czar among them, and he proved to be the person who had laid these burdens upon the company who had put their trust in him. They naturally enough determined to recover the property which he had caused so mysteriously to pass from the hands of its proper owners into those of a certain "airy nothing," to which this financial Prospero and poet had given a "local habitation and a name." We found this complaint before us as a document of legal interest, and we dealt with the facts as they appeared to deserve. For this Mr. SHERMAN thought fit to ask of us $50,000 in the way of amends. Judge DAVIES in due course of time passed upon the same complaint, and in a very striking opinion upon the case put Mr. SHERMAN's conduct in a light which we, as a faithful mirror of the time, felt bound to reflect. Again Mr. SHERMAN, and yet again, renewed his request for indemnifying dollars. Day before yesterday Circuit Judge PERRY, in Maryland, where the property lies, granted a perpetual injunction upon Mr. SHERMAN and his "airy nothing," to the great immediate benefit of the Cumberland Company plaintiffs; to the vast further confusion of Mr. A. M. SHERMAN, defendant, and to the intense satisfaction of all men who have their property invested where nothing but the character and the responsibility of the agents in whom they are forced to confide can save it from being subtly spirited away. On the strength of so emphatic a decision, we think Mr. SHERMAN ought to exact of us at least a quarter of a million of dollars more in the way of damages. With the law of libel quite at Mr. SHERMAN's service we don't see why he should deprive himself of any luxury in that kind. The Judges can't possibly treat him worse in his capacity of plaintiff than they already have in his character of defendant.

The Board of Health.

The Mayor declines to call the Board of Health together in accordance with the request of the Common Council, for two very good reasons, as set forth in our report of the Councilmen's meeting last evening. But a still better reason than either he did not hint at. Why should he ever call them together? What does the Board of Health know about health or disease? What could it intelligently do toward putting the City into a wholesome sanitary condition? Each of its members doubtless has his little experiences of dismal pains occasionally, and of good health generally; but who of them all could tell yellow fever from the jaundice, or distinguish between cholera and a simple gripe? The Board consists of the Mayor, an honest, straightforward chief magistrate, and a good judge of paints; the Comptroller, a man quick at figures and slow at paying unjust bills; the Clerk, who gets $2,500 for a *Manual* that is very good in its way, but for the money ought to be in a far better way; the Aldermen, who know how to deprive the City of a decent Inspector, and the Councilmen, among whom there are, certainly, some very honest, respectable men. But in what corner of this precious Board is to be found the alphabet of that special sort of information that is essential to a Health tribunal? The Mayor might have added to his brace of reasons for not summoning them into session, as reason No. 3: "Not competent to any emergency." Besides that, we get a Health Board that knows anything about the conditions on which health can be preserved, let it be called together. The emergency is at hand, but the men are not.

Seasonable.

The citizen's year has its four seasons—Moving, Going into the Country, Grumbling at the Gas-supply, and Househunting. The moving season sets in about the middle of April and ends as soon as things are put to rights. The day after the closets in the new house are ready to receive their contents, the carpets fairly conformed to the new floors, the pictures hung in their right light, the mantel-ornaments properly disposed, the books by size and color of the binding arranged in the library, and really everything is comfortable, the Going into the Country Era is begun. Tastes differ, but to our notions the first month of this season is the pleasantest and most profitable of the year. Each new day suggests a new place for the residence for the Summer, and out come the geographies, the guide-books, the cyclopedias. Probably most of the geography of the rising generation is learned during these days of delightful doubt and preparation. Certainly it is the quickening time of the taste for all departments of natural history, as the booksellers can testify. If *Paterfamilias* is communicative, and not over-swift in reaching his conclusions, before hot weather really sets in, his flock has posted itself on all the peculiarities of all the country for 30 or 3,000 miles round, according to the length of his purse-string and the diameter of the last Summer's circuit. As we are just entering upon this season, we would remind our readers that it should be eminently the season of family enjoyment. Neighbors have not yet found out each others frailties; the new house has not yet revealed how leaky in the roof it is, how cockroachy in the kitchen, or how ratty in the cellar. Husband hurries home from his office, wife from her shopping, sister from her gossipping at school, brother from his smoking at the club, to talk over the coming exodus and settle its arrangements. Moreover the evenings are not yet legitimately given to politics, and the nuisance of parties has passed with the Winter. By the middle of June all these delightful dreams of anticipation will be dissolved into a few shabby experiences. The reality will have arrived with a cold in his head, rheumatism in his joints, and a pursy or empty pack of comfort, according to each one's capacity to tread out the wine from the cluster of which every man's vat has some. Then from the first of September to the first of February, Grumbling is in season,—grumbling at the gas that never burns as brilliantly as at first, at the gas bills which are impudently large, at the coal which is half slate, at the newspaper which is late in the morning, at the preacher who is dull, at the weather which is intolerable, at the City authorities who are as usual. From the first of February to the middle of April is the Househunting Period, which has its special delights, but which a body has to be educated for before they can be appreciated. When any publisher, prophet, or philomathian finds himself possessed of originality enough to make a new almanac, we hope it will conform to the order of society and begin the year with the middle of April, at which time nature and the New-York family spring together into a new circle of developments and experiences.

THE TRACT SOCIETY MEETING.—The New-York *Observer* replies to our comments upon the manner in which the majority, at the recent business meeting of the Tract Society, saw fit to overrule what the *Observer* styles a "very small minority" composed of a "few factious members." We have no wish to prolong any controversy on this subject. The propriety of those proceedings is to some extent a matter of taste: and though the *Observer* may consider them perfectly just and becoming the occasion, they seem to us to have been arbitrary, overbearing and as impolitic as they were insulting.

The *Observer* closes by saying:

> "The TIMES may have the satisfaction to know, if it be a satisfaction, that he has done all in his power to impair the character and usefulness of one of the most powerful agencies for good that has ever existed in this country, and one that deserves the countenance and support of a virtuous Press."

This is the style in which very many virtuous persons and bodies claim immunity for very questionable acts. We are neither convinced nor awed by it,—in the case of individuals, political parties, or religious and benevolent corporations. It is the plea of a partisan, whose interest in the success of the organization is greater than his regard for its character. The Tract Society may be useful,—may do a great deal of good, and may in its general conduct deserve support. But the very best service its friends can render it will be to keep it always right,—to prevent its influence from being impaired by acts of injustice and of discourtesy. It is absurd to claim, and folly to expect, that it can or ought to escape censure when it deserves it. It is an extensive and rich corporation,—dependent on the public bounty and open to public scrutiny and supervision. If it were guilty of any special injustice,—if it were harsh, overbearing and oppressive in its dealings with those in its employ,—if it were regardless of the rights and the comforts of those connected with it,—if it were dishonest in its pecuniary dealings, the *Observer* would hardly claim that it should be censured for none of these things because it was a "most powerful agency for good." That is precisely the reason why it should take special care to act upon the *broadest principles of justice and of right*, and never give occasion for the reproaches of its enemies or the apologies of its friends.

We believe we have a just appreciation of the character and services of the Tract Society. It is doubtless useful and powerful, and we shall be most happy to aid and strengthen it, in everything which may seem to us to deserve support, to the extent of our ability. But our regard for it is not that of a partisan. We shall not sustain and applaud it, "right or wrong." We shall exercise our best and most dispassionate judgment upon all its acts, and be just as ready to censure what is wrong, as to praise what is right, in the management of its affairs. We have uniformly questioned the wisdom and justice of the course pursued by those who would convert it into an Anti-Slavery weapon: we shall be none the less ready to denounce any proceedings against them, which may seem to us unjust and oppressive.

THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Book-editing for the Common Council is becoming a very profitable business for those engaged in it. Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of that body, has been in the habit for some years past of compiling and publishing the *Corporation Manual*. The book is a very valuable one in its way, as well as interesting to those in whose hands it happens to fall, and at first Mr. VALENTINE placed a comparatively reasonable estimate upon the labor which he expended upon it [illegible] by the public. A [illegible] since he asked [illegible] Gradually the sum has been augmented by the addition of $500 each succeeding year, until $2,500 is the modest sum which Mr. VALENTINE now wants. The resolution appropriating that amount has slipped through both Boards, and for the present year the mischief is done. We respectfully submit that this is paying altogether too much for an *annual* whistle.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUSINESS.—The Mayor nominated another City Inspector last night, and the Aldermen rejected him. This farce has ceased to be amusing. It is not worth while for the Mayor to make any further demonstrations of the kind, and the Aldermen have certainly done quite enough to prove their own obstinacy in the matter. Both parties are clearly seeking ends of their own with which the appointment of any City Inspector would probably interfere. What those ends are, and what should be the public judgment upon them, will probably become apparent as the plot develops.

Meantime Mr. DOWNING, the *locum tenens* of the City Inspector, has notified Mr. [illegible], who has kept Broadway clean for the past two years, that the City will no longer pay him anything, and that he must, therefore, suspend operations. The merchants on Broadway have contributed largely to the expense of this work, which has been thoroughly, efficiently and economically performed. Such a contract could not be expected to stand. Broadway must be kept in as filthy a condition as the rest of the City.

The game seems to be to permit things to become so bad that any plan of relief, however monstrous, will be tolerated by the public. The Common Council will, probably, attempt to job out the whole City for six or eight years to their favorite contractors,—and the Mayor may aid the scheme, or have some project of his own equally questionable in point both of policy and of law. The public await the next move in the game with some interest.

MISS CATON'S HUSBAND.—The telegram from Halifax, giving some additional items of news by the *Canada*, announces that the Duke of LEEDS was dead; and adds in a parenthesis that "he was the husband of Miss CATON, of Baltimore." The deceased nobleman did not marry Miss CATON, but Lady HERVEY, the widow of Sir FELTON HERVEY, Bart., and third daughter of RICHARD CATON, of Baltimore, Md. The Duke of LEEDS, besides marrying an American woman, had large amounts invested in American securities, and, when Marquis of CARMARTHEN, was a considerable stockholder of the Manhattan Banking Company. *He was married in 1828, and succeeded his* father in the Dukedom in the year 1838. His titles, besides Duke of LEEDS and Marquis of CARMARTHEN, were Earl DANBY, Viscount LATIMER, Viscount OSBORNE, Baron CONYERS, Baron OSBORNE, and an English Baron. He had no children, and is succeeded in his titles by Lord GODOLPHIN, his cousin. It is rather remarkable that the three sisters who married the Duke of LEEDS, the Marquis WELLESLEY, and Lord STAFFORD, had no offspring. The elder, the Marchioness of WELLESLEY, died a few years since, and her two sisters, the Duchess of LEEDS and the Baroness STAFFORD, are now dowagers. These ladies were renowned for their personal beauty, and they were all widows when they married their noble husbands. Their neice, Miss MCTAVISH, married a brother of the Earl of CARLISLE.

Death of Dr. Lardner.

The death of Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER is announced in the additional foreign news which we publish this morning. The time and place of his decease are not mentioned, but the event is stated as having occurred in England. Dr. LARDNER's age was 66. He was well known in this country, where he obtained an excellent reputation as a popular lecturer on Science, some eighteen years ago. He was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, in 1793. It has been asserted that he was christened DENNIS. His father was a solicitor, and desired him to become a lawyer, but, after an experience of four years, he forsook that profession, entered Trinity College, Dublin, and devoted himself to mathematical studies. During his collegiate term, he received sixteen prizes for essays on subjects pertaining to physical science and mathematics, and graduated with the honors in 1817. Thenceforth he devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. A happy faculty of generalization enabled him to present the truths of Science in a form fitted to please the popular ear, and he soon became celebrated. For a period of ten years, from his graduation until the year 1827, he remained in the University of Cambridge as a resident member, and industriously applied himself to the exposition of scientific problems. He first published treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus; afterwards issued a commentary on the first six books of Euclid; a treatise on solid geometry, which became a text-book; and another on the steam-engine, the result of a series of lectures delivered before the Royal Dublin Society; contributed articles on mathematical subjects to the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* and the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*; and wrote for the *Library of Useful Knowledge* a series of articles on Natural Philosophy. In 1827, at the age of 34, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University, and in the following year removed to London. The establishment of the *Cabinet Cyclopedia*, under his immediate direction, brought him prominently before the English public. The *Cyclopedia* was published by LONGMAN & Co., and obtained a very large circulation. Its object was the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the masses. Among its regular contributors were Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, SCOTT, SOUTHEY, MACKINTOSH, and others. Dr. LARDNER contributed to its pages treatises on hydrostatics, pneumatics, geometry, &c. During this period, he also contributed papers on physical science to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. From 1830 to 1840, his services were in request by the British Railway Companies in the departments of scientific survey.

In the Fall of 1840, Dr. LARDNER left England for a visit to the United States. He arrived in this City in September, and after a few days' sojourn, went to Philadelphia, where he remained for seven months, returning to New-York early in the Summer of 1841. The project of delivering a series of popular lectures on Science and Art seems to have been suggested to Dr. LARDNER by two circumstances, the nature of which he has himself stated in the introduction to the *published volumes of his American Lectures. He observed the marked tendency of the people of this* country to patronize public lecturers, and found a deficient state of the public knowledge on subjects of Science; and, moreover, as he candidly avers, the heavy expenses incurred in traveling with his family caused him to devise ways and means. The solicitation of friends also had its weight, and the lectures were begun. The first of the series were delivered in the old Clinton Hall in this City in November, 1841. Their popularity increased so rapidly that Dr. LARDNER found it necessary to remove to more spacious quarters, and the remainder of the course was delivered at Niblo's. These lectures, at that time a novelty in New-York, were continued every evening until the ensuing Christmas. In January and February, 1842, they were redelivered in Boston, then in Philadelphia, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, St. Louis, and the principal towns in the United States. Dr. LARDNER was engaged for four years in this enterprise. He lectured on all subjects in science, often spoke two-and-a-half and three hours in an evening, and frequently treated of three or four subjects in a single lecture, illustrating his remarks by diagrams and charts. The discourses were afterwards published in this City in two large volumes, under the title of *Popular Lectures on Science and Art*.

Dr. LARDNER returned to Europe in 1845, and settled in Paris, where he afterwards resided. In 1850, he published an elaborate statistical work, entitled *Railway Economy*. In 1851, he contributed to the London *Times* a series of valuable papers upon the Great Exhibition, subsequently republished in a volume. His next literary undertaking was a series of elementary treatises in six volumes, entitled *The Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, a second edition of which appeared in 185[illegible]. In 185[illegible] he commenced the *Museum of Science and Art*, a periodical work. He afterwards completed a work on *Animal Physics*, and contributed several original papers to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. At one period [illegible]

[illegible]

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Complimentary Entertainment to Ex-Police Commissioners Nye and Ward—General Nye's Speech.

[illegible]

[illegible] ticket. [Cheers.] Now, I assert that the man who hasn't as much politics as that—or hasn't [illegible] will commit him to one side or the other—is not fit for the place of Police Commissioner. [illegible] He is too stupid to know, or, knowing, too [illegible] to declare what his sentiments are. [illegible] I am a firm believer that Time, the great solver of all things, will put all things right; and I know that the pen that has written, the head that has indicted, the slanders against my integrity [illegible] feel worse to-day than I do [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Crowded Meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association — Presentation of the Report — Report of the Committee [illegible]

There was a large gathering of physicians, [illegible] at the Fourteenth-street Medical College last evening, in attendance upon the [illegible] meeting of the Sanitary Association.

[illegible]

Dr. John H. Griscom [illegible] written essay on "Light, its Influence upon the Human System in preserving Health or producing Disease." [illegible] dark cellars, dark alleys, dark [illegible] dark palaces, dark [illegible] dark [illegible] the cellar [illegible] instructive and [illegible].

[illegible]

But the feature of the evening was General Prosper M. Wetmore [illegible] on behalf of the Association [illegible] Albany [illegible] the [illegible] of the Health bill [illegible] the Senate and [illegible] in the Assembly on the last day of the session. After giving a lengthy history of the Association's labors, the action of previous Legislatures, and of the new bill, the Report says:

The action of the Senate of 1858 had produced a most beneficial effect. Under the judicious course adopted by the Select Committee of that body, a mass of [illegible] and valuable testimony had been obtained, the publication of which was well calculated to awaken attention in the public mind. The interest excited by the alarming details of that investigation, [illegible] among the community, was felt in the organization of this Association and the determination at once adopted by it to urge the passage of a law adequate to the protection of the inhabitants of the City against an excessive and steadily increasing mortality.

While the Committee appointed by the Association were [illegible] engaged in maturing a proper sanitary bill to be submitted to the Legislature, the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate, Mr. Ely, presented his report to that body, accompanied by a bill which, in the usual course, was referred to a Standing Committee.

That Committee subsequently reported to the Senate a substitute bill, comprising several good features, but which, in the main, was not generally acceptable, nor was it [illegible] upon the Senate.

The bill in question was understood to have been prepared in this City and transmitted to Albany under the sanction of a prominent officer of the Municipal Government. Its details were severely and justly criticised in a [illegible] City journal, and there was no period of the Session when it could possibly have become a law.

Pending the action of the Standing Committee of the Senate, a carefully prepared bill, comprehensive in its details, and providing for a thorough regeneration of the Health Department, was drawn by a member of the Association acting in his individual capacity, and was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. [illegible], a member of that body from the City of New-York. This bill was never brought forward for the action of the House, and it sleeps on the files of the Committee to which it was referred. Early in the month of March the bill which this Committee had agreed upon after anxious deliberation, was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Noxon, Chairman of the Standing Committee, as a substitute for the bill previously reported. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Senate the [illegible] vote of 21 to 4. And of the four negative votes, [illegible] by friends of sanitary reform, [illegible] some of the details of the bill [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, representing the Ninth Assembly District of the City of New-York, was the [illegible] of the two members of the Committee then at the [illegible] of Government. He cheerfully accepted the [illegible] of the bill, and [illegible] in his fidelity and [illegible]. How far this confidence was justified, and [illegible] will appear in the sequel. The bill was referred to the Standing Committee, and reported back to the House by the Chairman, Mr. Penn, with an amendment relating to the question of Quarantine, proposed by the member from Richmond County, Mr. Grimes. This amendment, although [illegible] by the Committee as endangering the success of the bill, was not deemed injurious in principle to the main objects sought to be attained.

[illegible]

Several abortive attempts were then made, from day to day, by friends of this bill, to put it on its passage. Finally, at a propitious moment, it was called up, and referred to a Select Committee to be reported [illegible]. That Committee acted with promptness, and [illegible] spirit. The Senate bill was but [illegible] amended in its terms. The amendment of Mr. [illegible] was rejected, without (so far as the undersigned have any knowledge) that gentleman having made any effort for its retention. But, finally, [illegible] important provisions were added to the bill [illegible] abolished the office of City Inspector; [illegible] transferred the cleaning of the streets [illegible] of the markets to the Health [illegible] to be organized. In one sense, these [illegible] gave additional strength to the measure, [illegible] enlarged the sphere of beneficial action of the Board; but in another, an inferior, but none the less important sense, the amendments weakened the chances of passing the bill, because they aroused an opposition, then seemingly dormant, which had the power and the will to use appliances against which it [illegible] to contend. These amendments were [illegible] suggestions of your Committee; they came from another interest, not connected with the Sanitary movement, and were engrafted on this bill because [illegible] failed in another form.

[illegible] was upon the Speaker's table [illegible]. Thus far all was fortunate and [illegible] a just measure, before an intelligent [illegible] legislation [illegible] and with able and vigilant friends to care for its welfare—who could doubt the final result? Unfortunately, there was a canker eating into the heart of the fruit we had labored so anxiously to bring to maturity. The close of the session was now rapidly approaching. Unless by unanimous consent, or [illegible] vote, no bill could be called up out of its [illegible]. One attempt was made by a friend of the bill [illegible] but without success. On Monday, the [illegible] it was reached in the regular order, but [illegible] too thin to justify the risk of a vote. On Tuesday, the last day of the session, at 10 in the morning, [illegible] the vote was taken, and the bill was lost—56 to 37. Sixty-five votes in the affirmative being requisite for its passage. Mr. Spencer, [illegible] made no effort [illegible] a friendly [illegible] changing his vote to the negative [illegible] competent to move a reconsideration. The vote, therefore, stood recorded [illegible]

[illegible] entertained by the [illegible] Committee, then present, and [illegible] that Mr. Spencer had changed his views [illegible] the bill, or was not disposed to [illegible] In the subsequent hours of the day, when appealed to, to call up his motion to reconsider, his hesitation occasioned surprise, [illegible] Finally, after repeated and earnest [illegible] 4 o'clock in the afternoon he made the motion, which prevailed by a vote of [illegible] the number required to insure the passage. The bill was therefore, to all appearance, safe beyond a peradventure. The long and anxious struggle was about to terminate in success. Words would but faintly convey the great happiness of that brief [illegible]

[illegible] vote followed on the instant. There was [illegible] among friends; not a word or a look to indicate doubt, or change of mind, or wavering [illegible]. The roll of members was rapidly [illegible] Mr. Spencer's name was reached, [illegible] in his place, and declined to vote, but said [illegible] to carry the bill, he would, [illegible] in the affirmative; an alternative [illegible] The [illegible] the memory of the [illegible] The bill was lost. Four additional votes [illegible] of the [illegible] Assembly. Mr. Spencer's vote would have [illegible] the allegation—that two of the [illegible] under his influence, while he was speaking suddenly left the House, before their names would be called the second time; one of them had voted on each previous division in favor of the bill. These would have made the four additional votes—the direction of those was [illegible] to protect Mr. Spencer against his own alternative. Besides this, Mr. Van Vechten's vote was given in the affirmative, but is not so recorded.

But what need is there of these details to demonstrate? Mr. Spencer was the avowed friend of the bill; its acknowledged and accredited advocate before the House. All of integrity and good faith that could attach to any man in his position, was pledged in the face of the Assembly, to the honorable fulfillment of his trust. No man at all familiar with the course of business in such bodies will venture to question the fact, that the defection of a leader at such a moment, and under such circumstances, must be irreparable.

The Committee would far undervalue Mr. Spencer's power and influence upon that floor did they not concede to him the ability and the skill to control more than four votes on any question. It is clear that he did control at least that number, but, unfortunately for his good name and personal self-respect, he led them in the wrong direction.

It would be unjust to Mr. Spencer not to give his own explanation of the cause of his unexpected and unannounced change of opinion upon this measure. He states that he had been informed by letter that three persons, among his constituents, would be legislated out of office if the bill, as amended, became a law. It should not be forgotten, however, that Mr. Spencer was a member of the Select Committee who reported the amended bill complete, without dissenting from any of its provisions; and, also, that the original bill introduced by him into the Assembly contained the same provisions in regard to which he had suddenly become so sensitive. The Committee leave Mr. Spencer in charge of his constituents.

Still another painful incident of this memorable event must not be passed without notice. In a former part of this narrative, the coöperation of the Chief Magistrate of the City in the movement for sanitary reform has been alluded to. His concurrence in the earlier action of this Association was cordial; and, beyond question, sincere. He had freely accorded his assent, also, to the principles avowed in the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Senate, which, with the testimony, had been submitted to his examination.

The bill before the House of Assembly contained in its provisions the essence of the principles of sanitary reform embraced in the report alluded to. Judge, then, of the surprise and sorrow occasioned by the presence on the floor of the Assembly, at a most critical juncture, of a confidential agent of the Mayor, engaged in active opposition to a measure so essential to the welfare of the community which had conferred upon him its highest honors.

No member of this Committee would venture to attribute any improper personal or official motive to the Chief Magistrate of the City, in reference to his conduct on this question. It was doubtless an error of judgment, or a misapprehension in regard to the nature of the bill, which led to this action of his employe.

In an interview between the Mayor and a member of this Committee, the fact became apparent that the provisions of the bill had been misunderstood by that officer, and it is the belief of the Committee that he now regrets its loss. That event is deeply to be deplored, but by none should the loss be more keenly felt than by him under whose auspices a most beneficent reform would have been inaugurated in our Municipal Government. Under the provisions of a law, such as was proposed, the sick and destitute and suffering among our population, now utterly neglected, would have been sought out and cared for, and, in many instances, restored to comparative health and comfort; disease would no longer have held undisputed sway in our over-populous districts; system and order and economy would have superseded misrule and riotous extravagance; but above all, the great principle [of] Hygienic Science would have formed a guiding element in the management of the Department of Public Health.

What an opportunity has been lost for a Chief Magistrate by such means to stamp himself and his Administration upon the affection and the grateful memories of a people he would have thus protected from grievous wrongs and elevated in the scale of morals and humanity.

This report must not be closed without a tribute of grateful thanks to those who had steadily and faithfully assisted the efforts of your Committee. To the Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. D. W. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, the highest praise is due for his consistent and earnest support of the sanitary measure. A moment's notice of an intended breach of faith would, the Committee feel persuaded, have brought in effectual rescue upon the floor those brilliant powers in debate which conferred honor upon the chair of the Assembly.

Of the members from the City of New-York, the only affirmative votes were given by Messrs. S. S. Childs, Conkling, Ostyke and Shaw, to each and all of whom the thanks of the Association are due.

To Dr. Tuthill, Member from the county of Kings, a consistent advocate of all just measures, the Association and the City at large are indebted for his steady and intelligent support.

The list of friends is too long for special notice in each case, but the Committee trust that the consciousness of having endeavored to serve a suffering community, will in some measure repay the obligation conferred by the enlightened and generous support of members from other districts of the State.

Defeat is not dishonor, when every just effort has been used to insure success. Hopes disappointed and delayed may yet be realized. The association has its duty in the future plainly marked out. With energy, determination and vigilance in its councils and action, the result cannot be doubtful.

(Signed) JOHN H. GRISCOM,
F. S. WINSTON,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

Gen. Wetmore added orally some additional statements, in which he testified to an experience of 2,700 miles' riding over the Hudson River Railroad looking after this Health bill, to the excellent efforts of the Albany Correspondents of the New-York Press in forwarding the wishes of the Sanatarians, naming especially Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bogart as worthy of thanks, and gave as his decided impression, that the Press in its editorials had not done its duty.

Votes of thanks were given to the Committee and to Messrs. Littlejohn, Ostyke, Conkling, S. S. Childs, Shaw, and F. Tuthill. Mr. Clerk Richardson (who was present) was entirely exculpated from the erroneous charges reported against him, and on the other hand, praised for his entire behavior in the matter of the bill. At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned,—assurances being given that another public meeting would soon be held.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Broadway Tabernacle.—Auction Sale of Choice of Pews.—The large and splendid church known as the Broadway Tabernacle, (the Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor,) recently completed on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, was opened Wednesday for the renting of pews and sale of choice seats. The church [illegible] pews, the annual rent of which is [illegible] at prices varying from [illegible] to $5—the total amount [illegible] The sale Wednesday was for choice of pews, which entitled the bidder merely to one year's lease of such pew as he might select at the [illegible] annual rent. Owing probably to the unfavorable weather there was a small attendance at the sale, and the bidding was by no means spirited. The auctioneer, Mr. Bates, stated the terms to be quarterly, each payment in advance, the premium to be included in the first quarter. The first choice of pew was then started at $10 and ran up to $50, where it was bid off to S. M. Bates, who selected No. 200, being seven removes from the pulpit in the middle row. S. W. Benedict took the second choice at $45. M. O. Roberts third choice, at the same price. From this point the premiums ran down to $1. In addition to the persons above-named, the most eligible seats were obtained by Dr. G. P. Townsend, Roe Lockwood, Dr. Ranney, John Gray, Abner Bartlett, Aden Smith, Austin Abbott, C. T. Rodgers, A. E. Millard, M. J. Frisbee, A. A. Fisher, M. Pratt, W. E. Caldwell and others. The number of pews commanding premiums was 70, and the total amount of premiums $750.

The Presentation to Mr. Morphy.—The presentation to Mr. Morphy by the Union Chess Club of a silver wreath of laurel, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed on account of Mr. M.'s engagements. It is not probable that it will occur until after the presentation of the chess-board and men by the New-York Chess Club. Mr. M. spent the evening at the rooms of the latter Club, in the University, contesting the third game of his match with Mr. Paulsen, giving him, as before, the odds of a knight. The game, which commenced at eight o'clock, was in progress at midnight, with but little prospect of an immediate termination.

New Powers of Notaries Public.—The following is the act passed April 15, 1859, impowering Notaries Public to perform the duties now performed by Commissioners of Deeds:

Section 1. In addition to their present powers Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by Commissioners of Deeds, and under the same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds; and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Access to the Red River Country.—The Toronto Globe makes the following statement: "As soon as the Northwest Company find the means, they intend to cut a road from Fort William to a point 60 miles off, whence water communication is comparatively easy. When that is accomplished, and boats, carts, and horses provided, the Company will undertake the conveyance, not only of passengers, but of goods, and will find ample employment for all their resources. Should gold in large quantities be discovered on this side the mountains, of the existence of which we receive fresh evidence every day, there will be a rush of immigrants which will exhaust all the means of conveyance which can be provided. It is not alone gold-hunters who will go. It is evident that the miners, [illegible] only on their journey, but when employed at the diggings, must depend for their support on provisions supplied by the country itself. These cannot be sold, to any great extent, either from Minnesota or Lake Superior. Farmers [illegible] to the Red River country, will be sure to find a good market for all they can raise. [illegible] of population which has already [illegible] raised the price of everything, [illegible] to have begun."

Unnumbered Houses.

There are miles of streets that are well built up in both New-York and Brooklyn, of which the houses are not numbered. This neglect causes a vast deal of annoyance to strangers, [illegible] carmen and letter carriers spend hours in search of unnumbered houses—a fact by which nobody is gainer, and they [illegible] the losers. To add to the mischief the street names are often left off the corners, and then a stranger seeking any given spot wanders through a Ward like a ship without a chart or a pilot. Seeing how easy it is to remedy all this, there ought to be no longer delay in numbering every house in every street where houses are pretty thickly built in, and even where houses are scarce would be no harm if every tenth lot were numbered. It is strange that landlords do not see the advantage they have in letting numbered houses. One gets the impression that he is going well into the country, and is surprised to hear that they have gas and water-mains in vicinities whose most definite indication is by being between two other streets, on the south side, just beyond a white church, three doors above a corner. When our new Registry law goes into effect, numbers on the houses will greatly facilitate the labors of the registrars, and without them it will be almost impossible for either party to prevent illegal voting or to fetch to justice those who have falsely sworn in their votes. The Common Council would do well to look to this matter, so trifling in its cost and yet so very promotive of comfort and convenience. If the Common Council neglect, let the residents, or a part of them, on a street, petition to have their street numbered, and by "ever praying," and an occasional punch of their Alderman, they will probably succeed in attaining the end of their prayer.

Naval Intelligence—Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Falmouth.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander Ebenr Farrand, arrived at this port last evening from Montevideo, and 53 days from the River La Plata. The *Falmouth* has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with northeast winds, heavy sea, and thick fog. The United States steamers *Memphis*, *Atlanta*, and *M. W. Chapin* sailed from Montevideo March 25, for New-York, and would stop at Pernambuco and Barbados for coal. She passed them March 27, 200 miles east of the mouth of the river. Left at Montevideo United States steamers *Caledonia* and *Westernport*, to sail for New-York as soon as ready, probably in a fortnight. The following is a list of the officers of the *Falmouth*:

Commander, Ebenr Farrand; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Rodgers, Wm. W. Pollock, Joseph S. Skerrett, Geo. Brown; Surgeon, G. G. Abernethy; Acting Purser, S. R. Franklin; Lieutenant of Marines, Clement D. Hebb; Captain's Clerk, B. H. Lane; Purser's Clerk, Wm. Robinson; Boatswain, E. B. Bell; Gunner, A. C. Starrat; Carpenter, G. W. Stimson; Sailmaker, G. W. North.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 7½, 8, 32, 40, 58.

[Advertisement.]
GROCERY STORES,
Apothecary Stores,
Fruit Stores,
Bar-rooms,
Hotels.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
I understand that a large quantity of mixed and poisonous gin, put up under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, signed Alonzo Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our fruit, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of the cheapness of the stuff.
Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving or sending their names to my office. And I caution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin, put up under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Canton Matting at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns. E. Beatty's, No. 8 Fourth-avenue, Near Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]
Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills Create an Appetite and stimulate digestion, give new strength to the whole system, recruit the mental energies, and make the despairing invalid a hale and healthy man. Manufactory, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 182 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.
In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentlemen patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Dyspepsia.
Dr. W. H. SMITH, Philadelphia, having been repeatedly urged to establish an Agency for the sale of his unrivaled "Dyspepsia Cordial" in this City, has appointed the undersigned his Agent for supplying it to the City trade, and it can be had wholesale and retail at No. 11 John-st., near Broadway, second floor. To those who are suffering from this terrible disease, it is only necessary to say that this has wrought wonderful cures of it, and kindred diseases, as hundreds in this City can testify, and has never yet failed to relieve permanently, any disease of the liver or digestive organs, when tried. It is not a purgative, in any sense, and is a most delightful tonic to be taken, its basis being the very best of Monongahela Whisky. We shall publish, from day to day, certificates from the many on hand, of those who have been entirely cured by it. B. S. KELLOGG.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Every lady should have a pair of Miller's Toilet Slippers at 6s. a pair, and a pair of Gaiter Boots at 12s. per pair; with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder-Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS.—The celebrated Pilot and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

[illegible] Hosiery, Elastic Stockings for varicose [illegible]

[illegible] Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees [illegible]

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order, and warranted to fit. A fine assortment of Underwear and Braces, for Summer wear, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Wood's New Style $25 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of [illegible] is called to this [illegible].
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 517 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
F. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The Popular Soda Fountains manufactured by the American Trades Company, Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st. Call and see it. You can make it clear in a week or two.

Photographs of the late A. V. Humboldt, plain at 50 cents, and artistically finished in oil at [illegible] J. BRILL, Photographer, No. 304 Chatham-square, N. Y.

MARRIED.

Luquer—Suydam.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Francis T. Luquer, Jr., to Charlotte A., daughter of the late Cornelius R. Suydam, all of this City.

Dana—Wyeth.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, A. Carroll Dana to Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of the late L. J. Wyeth.
Boston papers please copy.

Lane—Fox.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 10, Mr. Charles B. Lane, of this City, to Miss Louisa C. Fox, daughter of Wm. Fox, of the former place.

Messinger—Harlow.—At Wrentham, Mass., on Wednesday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. L. Ropes, Henry M. Messinger, of New-York, and Caroline F., daughter of the Rev. Wm. Harlow.

Wesson—Goodwin.—At Hartford, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. E. G. Beadle, Mr. E. D. Wesson, of Brooklyn, to Miss E. C. Goodwin, daughter of Charles Goodwin, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

King.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 18, Mr. Pirous King, in the 33d year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 19 Perry-st.

Gridley.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, Mary Gridley, relict of John V. Gridley, in the 87th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons James, John V. and Edward Gridley, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, John V. Gridley, No. 63 West 21st-st.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, Chas. Culver, son of Robert and Elizabeth Lawrence, aged 11 years, 5 months and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 7th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Bogert.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, after a lingering illness, George J. Bogert, aged 28 years.
The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Jackson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 18, Henry, infant son of John M. and Catharine M. Jackson, of New York City, aged 16 months and 8 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Sylvanus Beadell, corner of North 2d and Sixth sts.

Sanford.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 19, Simeon Francis, the youngest son of Rollin and Clarinda H. Sanford, aged 3 years and 3 months.
Funeral at No. 60 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Basse.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, Clemens, only son of Dettmar and Emma Basse, aged 4 years and 10½ months.
Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 281 Degraw-st.

Revere.—On Wednesday, May 18, Leah Revere, widow of Jacob Revere, in the 78th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Clark, No. 13 Water-st., Elizabeth City, N. J. Cars leave for Elizabeth from the foot of Cortlandt st. at 12 o'clock.

Brown.—In Paris, Eugenie Brown, only daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Ranson.—At Kensico, Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 18, William Ranson, aged 56 years.

Edwards.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 19, of consumption, John H. Edwards, son of Maj. John Edwards, in the 28th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Market-st., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Campbell.—At sea, on Friday, Dec. 24, on board bark Texas, on her passage from Manila, Mr. A. Campbell, of New-York, late Chief Engineer of steamer *Narragansett*.

R. R. R.
IS YOUR CONSTITUTION TAINTED?
Wonders are daily wrought by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in violent Constitutional Diseases. It disengages from the animal fluid the *materies morbi*, or elements of disease, and throws them off through the excretory organs, thus taking the sting out of the disorder. It renovates and freshens the blood, and imparts vital energy to the system. In Scrofula, Cancer, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung Complaints, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Contractions of the Joints, Palsy, Paralysis, and all Complaints, external or internal, which are capable of assuming a constitutional type and of being transmitted from parents to children. We recommend, as the only remedy and a sure one, this irresistible and searching disinfectant, alterative and invigorant. In acute diseases of every phase, the READY RELIEF AND REGULATORS deserve the popularity they have acquired from an uninterrupted career of success in all sections of the country. Death from Fever and Inflammation are out of the question with these specifics at hand.
RADWAY'S Remedies sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
R. & J. GOULDING,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
LACES, FLOWERS, &c.
Have removed from No. 12 John-st., to No. 25 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $30 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
Price $30 to $60.
Salesrooms No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas.

FURNITURE, FOLDING DOORS AND ALL kinds of furniture cleaned and polished, stains and scratches removed; done without removal of the furniture and without soiling the finest carpet. Address MARTIN, Box No. 125 Times Office.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH [illegible]
[illegible]
A CARD.
TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
[illegible] written for the public journals of [illegible] for twenty years, but the period [illegible] I hold charge for my [illegible] Post-Office. I have recently had applications from the proprietors of daily and weekly journals to write [illegible] but as my health is still precarious [illegible] [illegible] with the proprietor of the SUNDAY MERCURY to write for them, exclusively, "Sketches of My [illegible]" [illegible]
[illegible]
STEPHEN H. BRANCH.
New-York, May 20, 1859.

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Now is the time to use this celebrated Purifier of the Blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it can testify to
ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.
It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.
Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES R. CHILION, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, is the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA
which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Established in the City of New-York in 1839.
Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, OFFICE No. 2.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
Imperial Tables of the Continent of Europe.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE
at a moderate price and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English...9s. to 12s. per yard
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COPARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM BRAMHILL AND JOHN CAMPBELL (both having been with the N. Y. Belting and Packing Co. since its organization, the latter as Secretary,) have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BRAMHILL & CAMPBELL,
for the purpose of Dealing in INDIA RUBBER GOODS, such as MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, VALVES, HOSE, &c., at No. 190 William-st., near Spruce-st.
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GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS
OF THE
BOSTON BELTING COMPANY
for the sale of their Manufactures in this City, and that we shall be constantly supplied with a full assortment of the same.
These Goods are manufactured under "GOODYEAR'S PATENT" for VULCANIZED RUBBER by the above-mentioned Company, who were for many years, and still are (with one exception) the only manufacturers of BELTING, &c., under said Patent, and from their great experience, are enabled to produce the best possible articles of
BELTING,
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and will be happy to execute promptly any orders for the same, and at the same prices as those of the manufacturers.
Catalogues of the various articles may be had at our store, or will be forwarded by mail to those who desire it, if so requested.
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The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly, at New Tariff Prices.
KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent longer than any of the imitations in market.
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New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
Will Certainly Cure Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
It is sure, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup has been administered.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

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Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in restoring the sick to health, he owes in a great measure to the faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot cure, he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.
His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured.
Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.
These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.
These Wine Bitters, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured by Dr. DODS only, and put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass, and are for sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, New-York, sole proprietor. Price $1 50 per single bottle. A liberal discount made to druggists. All orders from a distance promptly supplied.

Carthage, Hancock County, Ill., Jan. 12, 1859.
DR. HUMPHREYS—DEAR SIR: YOU WILL find inclosed $5, for a full set of your Remedies. We have been using no other medicine for the last four years, and do not wish to use any other, as we find that the medicines prove effectual in every case we have tried.
Truly yours, F. S. GREEN.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of Directions and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of fifteen boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.
[illegible]
[illegible]
PAUL MORPHY.
[illegible]
From the London [illegible]
Mr. Morphy, the Chess Player.—This [illegible] arrived in London a few days ago from Paris on his [illegible] native city, New-Orleans [illegible] in the evening at [illegible] James' Hall. A [illegible] tending blindfold against eight members of the [illegible] eight games simultaneously. This remarkable feat of genius he had before accomplished twice in Europe, but the two eights of Birmingham and Paris were both inferior to the eight of the London Club who played against Morphy on the present occasion, and his task was proportionately increased in difficulty. Morphy, in a separate room, began his solitary task by proclaiming, through Herr Lowenthal, that he opened with King's pawn two in each game. A crowd of amateurs and chess celebrities were present. [illegible] the players' moves aloud, as made, and Morphy rapidly called out his reply. To every [illegible] pointed a Secretary to take down the moves. After [illegible] hours' play, Mr. Alfred Jones and Mr. [illegible] defeated; while, of the remaining six, two [illegible] forced drawn games. At past midnight the play [illegible] still proceeding on three or four boards [illegible] by consent, three [illegible] games drawn—the match [illegible] concluded by Morphy [illegible] to have won two games and drawn [illegible] Mr. Morphy considers this the toughest match [illegible] players of his [illegible] [illegible] he never made one mistake [illegible] possible move, and never forgot [illegible] blindfold game [illegible] greatest mental feat ever accomplished by [illegible]

D. APPLETON & CO. have also in press,
A NEW AND THOROUGH TREATISE ON CHESS,
With Accurate Reports, and the most Skillful Analysis of all the Great Games of Paul Morphy, Löwenthal, Paulsen, Deschapelles, Harrwitz, Anderssen, St. Amant, Staunton, and other famous players. By Herr Lowenthal, Chess Editor and Analyst.
Extract from Paul Morphy's Note to the Reader:
Many friends, both in Europe and America, have frequently asked me to arrange a collection of my Games which they have assured me would meet with a kindly reception from Chess Players generally. But continual contests during the past twelve months would have precluded my acceding to this flattering request, had it not been for the assistance rendered me by my friend, Herr Lowenthal. The copious notes with which this volume is enriched, are solely due to his well-earned reputation as an Analyst, and will amply repay perusal from every lover of our noble Game.
London, April 12, 1859. PAUL MORPHY.

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Coffee and Tea Urns, Cake Baskets.
German Silver Waiters, round, oblong and oval, [illegible] 20, 18, 16, 14, 12 and 10 inches.
Egg Stands, Egg Boilers, Salt Stands.
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Water Coolers for Banks, Offices and Insurance Companies.
A beautiful assortment of Table Casters, from $4 to $50.
Replating and Repairing done in the best manner and at short notice.
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his numerous friends to the above, and would ask them to favor him with a call at his new quarters, No. 25 John-st., to inspect for themselves his stock of goods, all of which are new, rich and beautiful, and at such prices as will suit all who may wish to supply themselves with good, useful, ornamental and fancy goods in his line.
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CALL AND SEE AT
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To everybody afflicted with BALDNESS.
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To everybody annoyed by their Hair falling out.
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A remedy at last discovered.
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The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results, nor to insult the intelligence and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials; suffice it to say, the Maravilla will bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and if used as directed,
WILL PRODUCE GLOSSY CURLS,
And preserve to the Hair
ITS NATURAL COLOR,
though one live to the age of three-score and ten.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the Proprietors,
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., Perfumers,
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SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing, furs, curtains, &c., for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is a certain death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, &c. It is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should [illegible] all furniture; Clothiers, dry goods merchants, [illegible]
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling [illegible]
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you [illegible]
Lyon, with his Powder, [illegible]
All the insects [illegible]
And his Pills, beyond all [illegible]
[illegible]
Lyon's Powder is harmless to [illegible] all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice [illegible] everywhere.
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A GREAT BARGAIN—BROOKLYN HOUSE [illegible] ... Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. [illegible]

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is large, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. [illegible] ... The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. B. WALSH, No. 212 Pearl-st., or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅛ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. COHN, No. 60 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 366 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty-two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—60 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 136 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

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FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 4 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 86 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from dépôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 135 Duane-st., New-York.
WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 2 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, has 36x36, contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1½ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 280 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; only six minutes' walk from the dépôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINE-beck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order; contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to P. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESI-dence at Elizabeth, N. J., beautifully situated, with three-quarters of an acre of land; carriage-house, large garden, planted; choice variety of fruit and shrubbery; house large and convenient, 15 rooms, gas, furnace, &c. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 224 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Dépôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $160. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient dwelling-house, just finished, in Cherry-st., Orange, near Junction-place; will be let or leased, from June 1, at a moderate rent. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, opposite, or No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated; overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice-house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 20 MILES IN New-Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 246 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGH-borhood in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a first-class farm, containing 135 acres, 100 acres cultivated and 35 acres in [illegible] acres locust wood, worth $1,000; orchard containing 300 fine-grafted apple-trees; good dwelling, barns, fencing, spring water, pond, &c.; situated within two miles of the Steamboat Landing, Oyster Bay, L. I. Price $16,000.
JOHN FORGIE, No. 8 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tide's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 62 John-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF DARK BAY horses 15½ hands high, short tails; will be guaranteed young, sound, kind in single and double harness and under the saddle, and free drivers; have been used for a gentleman, the owner, for light driving, for two years and now only sold because he has more horses than he wants to keep; price $600; would sell one for $400, the choice. Say where to apply. Horse dealers will not be noticed. Address Box No. 200, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, sound, kind and fast, a spirited, stylish driver, of great endurance; from fast stock. Apply at MONTAGUE'S Stables, No. 53 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN PRIVATE HANDS, THE OWNER going to Europe—a very valuable pair of horses, respectively seven and eight years old, very stylish, very fast, and entirely sound. [illegible]
No. 51 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE BAY horse, 15½ hands high, a spirited stylish driver, sound, kind and fast and of great endurance. Apply at No. 56 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information given free.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—APARTMENTS FURnished or unfurnished in a private family; Sister of [illegible]; table liberal. Address B. B., Box No. 203 Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, would let two furnished rooms [illegible] to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 45 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Hester.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, would let, with full or partial board, the second floor, consisting of two large and convenient rooms, together or separately. Also, a large room on floor above. [illegible] ... Address A. W., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman. House first-class and only of the [illegible] ... a Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 241 West 21st-st.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 65 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the Dépôt, and on an omnibus route. Address R. B., Box No. 1,445 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had, with partial board, at No. 74 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE had for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 134 Spring-st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a first-class house, at 46 East 21st-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and pleasant furnished single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BE-tween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 36 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PLEASANT furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 9th and 23d sts., west of Broadway. Address R. J. W., Box No. 3,490 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A young gentleman, in a private family, or house with few boarders; location between Bond and 18th-st. The best reference given and required. Reply through Box No. 382 Post-office.

A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME second story front room and hall bed-room to let, at No. 362 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, to a gentleman and his wife, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also board for two single gentlemen. First class reference required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LO-cated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character a pleasant room, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow, lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 14th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED WITH OR without board at No. 23 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Dépôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND LA-dies, and their families, can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, healthy location, good rooms, beautiful rides, good bathing, &c.; also, accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., *at the subscriber's, at Mattinicock, near Glen Cove, L. I.*
JOSEPH U. VALENTINE.
References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York; William Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius M. Coon, No. 17 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Hendrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 23d of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt, (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HO-tel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTTKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation, (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE RE-spectable families can procure board for the season, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, at the residence of W. JONES. Good fishing, boating, bathing, carriages, &c.; situation unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a farm house can be obtained on the North River, where a few families are taken, by addressing Box No. 608 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

A LARGE PARLOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, near the banks of the East River. House large, with piazza. Take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster-st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANU-FACTORY.—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by R. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

FURNITURE.—CHAS. A. HAZLETON (LATE Stilwell & Hazleton,) No. 463 Broadway, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of the latest styles. Also, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Sent up to stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 82 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF PLYMPTON'S SECRETARY bedsteads, at a reduction of 10 per cent. Call at No. 122 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES, the property of CROCKER, BURBANK & CO., Fitchburg, Mass.
William F. Lyon & Son, dated March 7, 1859, 6 months, $1,106.17.
Crocker, Burbank & Co., dated Jan. 3, 1859, 6 months, payable to the order of Otis Daniel, $514 56.
The public are cautioned against negotiating this paper, the payment of which has been stopped. Said notes were sent by mail, March 20, directed to Otis Daniel, Boston.
CROCKER, BURBANK & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded [illegible] for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS [illegible]
[illegible]
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
[illegible] in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the New-York agents for these superior instruments. [illegible] Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS [illegible] ... OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, WM. MASON, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. R. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE ON THE VIOLIN PLAN.
[illegible] ... It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte extant, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $45; rosewood pianos for $150; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PI-ANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PAR-lor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $110, $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BI-ble House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 30th-st.,
near 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Walden Pell, Esq.; Jasper Corning, Esq.; Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq.; Lewis B. Brown, Esq.; Charles Cochran, Esq.; R. Whitehouse, Esq.; James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 16th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENG-lish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins *May 2. Terms $80 per session. For circulars, &c., address* the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGI-ATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, No. 402 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $160 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN-STITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRI-vate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

MUSIC.—A LADY, JUST RETURNED FROM France, where she has been studying under pupils of Thalberg, Herz, Rosselin, &c., will give lessons, in private families, on the piano-forte. Address E. R., Box No. 208 Post-office, Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MERKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 23 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 2.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objection to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 150 Times Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SECOND NATIONAL GUARD.—NATIONAL DRILL ROOMS, MAY 19, 1859.—The Commandant having heard with regret of the death of our fellow-soldier, C. W. Raymond, the members and honorary members are hereby directed to assemble at the armory in citizens' dress on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., to attend the funeral. The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm.
ALEXANDER SHALER, Captain.
—— CLARK, Orderly.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, on business of importance to the Corps. Every member, both officers and privates, are requested to be at said meeting. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOK-LYN—Corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., (the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor.) The annual renting of the seats of this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. R. MENDUM, No. 30 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 5, 8 and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. R. MENDUM, formerly No. 19 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now on tap for sampling.

UNDERHILL'S CROTON POINT PURE Wine and Grape Dépôt is removed to No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall, where the admirers of unadulterated Wine may obtain it in its purity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE BRIGHTEST DIADEMS
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. [illegible] ... Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative [illegible]
New-York, April 12, 1859.
[illegible]
E. THALBERG.
[illegible]
J. G. KILBY.
[illegible]
CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1857.
[illegible]
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID SINGER.
Can be seen for four days at
Wands' Hotel,
corner of 40th-st. and 6th-av., in the basement.

WINTER TRANSIT ON THE ICE BY STEAM.—The undoubted success of my steam ice boat, having adaptability to 12,000 miles of ice navigation, available on an average for four months of the year, and the licenses already granted to use them, has created a large demand for next Winter's business. This demand can only be met by an early commencement, and I, therefore, desire before leaving town to make such arrangements with parties desiring to invest, as will enable me to commence building without delay. It will be difficult to name a business more likely than this to prove remunerative, or, in its extent, to meet the just expectations of those who may embark in it. The interests of all parties who may become interested has already been secured by proper and efficient measures. Liberal concessions will be made as an equivalent. I may be seen at Room No. 35 of No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. NORMAN WIARD, of Janesville, Wis.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDER-signed offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works, are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Gifian's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 280 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LOGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAV-ing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of School-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 3, in Laurens-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 38, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM TUCKER, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, }

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, (BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS,) OFFICE, NO. 1 CENTRE-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE GRANTING of permits for the removal of the remains of deceased persons from the City, for interments, and other duties devolving upon the Bureau of the City Inspector's Department, (wherein the expenditure of money is not requisite,) continue to be performed during office hours, as heretofore, under the authority and direction of the undersigned. JOSEPH J. MONELL, M. D.,
Registrar of Records.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—NOTICE.—THE SU-preme Court having decided that there is no City Inspector, the undersigned have taken possession of the City Inspector's Department, and hereby notify the public that no one is authorized to contract any debts or obligations in behalf of the City for work done or supplies furnished under that Department of the City Government until the existing vacancy is filled.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF GLASS Cutters held at the XIVth Ward Hotel on Tuesday evening, May 17, 1859, it was
Resolved, Whereas the majority of our employers have advanced the rate of wages about 20 per cent., and have not raised their prices to the dealers, we suggest that from this date there shall be an advance in the prices of all cut glass to enable them to pay the advance which they have made, and as an inducement to the few that have not done so to pay the same advance.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859. }
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States,)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELRY
SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER'S PATENT MECHANICAL BILLIARD CUSHIONS.—The most elastic, accurate and durable. I challenge any maker of billiard tables in the City of New-York, or the United States, to compete with my tables and cushions. Every article sold by me is warranted to be as represented. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine my tables before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is taken in the manufacture of tables for private use. I am now making six different sizes, and customers can have their choice out of all the fancy woods in market—mahogany, rose, satinwood, oak, blistered walnut, &c. Trimmings of every description belonging to the trade low for cash.
L. DECKER, No. 65 Ann-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-BLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, [illegible] ... Fulton-st., New-York. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and solitary [illegible] ... Frailty, or Physiological Relations of the Sexes, by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free. Sold by F. G. WELLS & CO., No. [illegible] Franklin-st., New-York, and J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
[illegible] ... LANSING GRAHAM, [illegible]

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific remedy for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, [illegible] ... C. [illegible]
N. B.—[illegible]
Sold as above.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE. [illegible] ... Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of the above Institution in this specialty in this City. [illegible]

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has secured him the confidence of the public. [illegible] ... Dr. Watson's Work, THE GUIDE AND CURE, [illegible] ... Price, $1, post-paid. [illegible] ... CHAS. HILLES, [illegible] Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 35th edition. [illegible] ... At No. 647 Broadway, three blocks above [illegible] ... 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 9 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, Sunday Times, Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, [illegible] Day Book, [illegible] Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, [illegible] New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. HORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SURE remedy for secret diseases, [illegible] ... Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. [illegible] ... CALLENDER & CO., [illegible]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine; the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. [illegible] ... E. QUERU, No. [illegible] ... PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY— Performs the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. [illegible] ... Richard's himself again. [illegible] ... near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations [illegible] till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. JAMES T. STRATTON, SOLE PROPRIETOR.—It is the only known and certain cure for Mental Debility, &c. Neuralgia is soon cured by this medicine. It operates like a charm, by strengthening the [illegible] and imparting cheerfulness to the mind. For sale by Druggists in this City, and in Brooklyn by Dr. SMITH, Court-st. and Montague-place. N. B.—Spurious imitations [illegible] but the genuine is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; [illegible] ... Broadway; No. 169 Fulton-st., cor. William.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Specialist in [illegible],) and of Professor CARNOCHAN and [illegible] of New-York, is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, [illegible] and Chronic Affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8. Consultations in the principal languages.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on him with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board. [illegible] ... Dr. [illegible] No. 86 West 34th-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSIST-ant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, [illegible] ... 11 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. Recent cases cured in [illegible]

DR. REYNOLDSON, HOMŒOPATHIST AND Mesmerist, visits, at their own houses, ladies and gentlemen. Acute pain yields at once—chronic disease by continued treatment. Address No. [illegible], New-York or Brooklyn.

THOMPSON'S OLD-ESTABLISHED SUL-PHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., for the cure of rheumatism and all cutaneous diseases. The only genuine baths in the United States.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Office corner Houston and Crosby sts., (169 Crosby.) Hours, 10 to 3, and 4 to 9 evening.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 [illegible]
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, [illegible]
cheaper than any other house in New-York. [illegible]
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Groceries, [illegible]
No. 260 Greenwich, and No. [illegible] Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND [illegible] ... Franciscus, No. [illegible]

[illegible] ... City Hall. A general assortment of [illegible] ... constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES

BANKING

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

INSURANCE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

LEGAL NOTICES

$200,000

$3,000

PACIFIC BANK—

REMOVALS

AGRICULTURAL

EXCURSIONS

STEAMBOATS

EXCURSIONS

HAVANA

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

VARNISH

IRON AND HARDWARE

STATE OF NEW YORK

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible] Libel Suit.

[illegible] FOR IN EVIDENCE—LIFE ON A [illegible] STATE FRIGATE, AT A SUMMER WA[illegible] WHERE—BLACK AND AS A FASHIONABLE NEW[illegible]

[illegible] upon a charge of sending a [illegible] against Captain Chauncey, [illegible] Navy, by Mr. Hillsburgh, his Prosecutor, was resumed yesterday, at 2 P. M., before [illegible] Commissioner and subscribing witness. The commissioner and subscribing witness were both present with their counsel, and a large concourse of respective friends and witnesses interested in the matter.

The following letter was put in evidence:

[illegible] Steamer, off Charleston, Sept. 20, 1855.

[illegible] Dear Sir: We arrived at this anchorage [illegible] day, and crossed the usual twenty miles outside, in the open ocean, [illegible] Charleston. We experienced a very [illegible] passage, which was [illegible] those who [illegible] all right. [illegible] had taken good care of him as he is a good fellow. [illegible] I have brought much of you all. If you, my [illegible] Hillsburgh, or my dear boy, Reddy, [illegible] write Cutts.

[illegible] heart of hearts. I feel as if I should have a heavy [illegible] from the moment I left your side, until [illegible] I have you in my arms again. I have you [illegible] letter for Boston on your return to Sharon, [illegible] I shall write to you, and I know that you will write to me. Tell Cutts to be quiet by your kind and [illegible] advice, in all things in [illegible] to her mercy.

[illegible] September 21.—I am off to-day. God bless you.

The cross-examination of Mr. Hillsburgh was resumed as follows:—

On the evening of the ink-stand scene I was sent for by Captain Chauncey to come to his room; I think it was in November, 1852; the first remark the Captain made to me on my entrance in the room was, "I think you told that woman any longer;" he [illegible] the wife and followed up the remark by saying, "She has been out with a lot of strumpets like herself, and is nothing more or less than a G—d d—d b—h;" Mrs. Chauncey got excited and walked towards him, at which I interfered.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I said "Captain, you must not talk so to your wife."

Q.—What response did the Captain make? A.—He seized an ink-stand from a table and hurled it at his wife; the stand hit her, and the ink spilt over her dress and on the door, following the throwing of the ink-stand, the Captain seized a chair and struck his wife; the chair hit her upon the shoulders and back and was broken; I immediately stepped in between them.

Q.—What did the Captain do then? A.—He did not do anything for a minute but talk; he called her a wh—e, a d—d b—h, a rotten b—h, and everything else that was vile; after talking in this strain awhile he rushed up to her and pushed her against the wall.

Q.—What did Mrs. Chauncey do at this treatment? A.—She went in another room and got a pistol; presenting the pistol at the Captain's head, she told "I don't care for you, you old rascal, and will not touch her."

Q.—If he did not touch her, what did he say? A.—He said that she need not be alarmed, as he would not touch a woman.

Q.—What else did Mrs. Chauncey do? A.—She kept the pistol in her hand, the muzzle still pointed at his head; she called him a coward, and said he was a pretty man to talk about defenceless women, as women were the only persons he had ever been known to whip.

Q.—How did the scene wind up? A.—I left the room, and left them to fight it out between themselves.

Q.—Was was with you when you met Mrs. Chauncey at Sharon Springs? A.—Captain was with me, and the Captain's little boy; they stopped at the same hotel with me; the Captain's boy had been previously placed in my charge; I rode in a carriage with Mrs. Chauncey to the hotel; the Captain and his boy rode in a carriage which followed; I used to visit Mrs. Chauncey in her room occasionally, and it was brought about at the instance of Captain Chauncey; one morning I was on the piazza with Mrs. Chauncey and her little daughter Kate, when we heard Captain Chauncey exclaim from his room above, "I wonder where the little b—h has gone! I suppose they have gone into the woods to meet some man;" Mrs. Chauncey immediately went to her room; upon hearing loud talking, followed by the shutting of a window; hearing the same music, I walked up to their room.

Q.—What did you see on entering the room? A.—Captain Chauncey had a stick in his hand, and was beating his wife.

Q.—Did he strike her after you entered? A.—He struck her once; I told the Captain he ought not to treat his wife so, and begged of him, if he had no respect for himself or wife, not to disgrace me; I had been in the habit of going to Sharon Springs in the Summer for several years.

Q.—Was any further violence used by the Captain to his wife? A.—I left the room after begging the Captain to be more discreet in his conduct; a few days afterwards the Captain asked his wife, in my presence, to forgive him for the violence he had shown her; she said she never would forgive him, the disgrace had been so public; the Captain still begged her forgiveness, saying that he did not know what he was doing at the time; she was still firm in refusing to forgive him, alleging that it was not the first time, and that he had treated her in a similar manner frequently before; a day or two after this occurred the Captain asked me to take a walk with him, and he had something private to say to me; I did walk with him, and he importuned me to try and reconcile his wife to him; I promised to see her in regard to the matter, and had an interview in the parlor of the hotel; but I was unable to induce her to forgive the Captain; I told the Captain the result of my interview; he then asked me if I was my father that I had to obey him; I told the Captain he would finally overreach his wife.

Q.—Did Mrs. Chauncey ever forgive his wife? A.—I saw in a letter that Captain Chauncey had been ordered to the Hornet, and was the first to apprise him of the fact; my wife was exceedingly anxious to secure the reconciliation of his wife before leaving Sharon Springs, and I made my utmost to effect such a result, but failed without accomplishing the purpose. Mrs. Chauncey was free enough to accompany her husband to Sandy Hook; the Captain had continually complained to me about his wife; he told me he was tired of her, and said he would have a divorce; he said he was ready to pay Mrs. Chauncey one thousand dollars if she would get a divorce; he said he would give her a home, and she could live with him; he said he was tired of her, and was ready to pay her a thousand dollars if she would get a divorce; he said he would give her a home, and she could live with him; I told the Captain I would see her, and I did see her; she said she would not live with the Captain; she said he was a d—d b—h; she said he was a coward, and was afraid of her; she said she was ready to live with her husband if he would behave himself; she said she would have no more trouble, and that he (the Captain) was the cause of her trouble; she said she was willing to live with the Captain if he would behave himself; she said she was ready to live with the Captain if he would behave himself; she said she was ready to live with the Captain if he would behave himself; she said she was ready